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ABSTRACT

"Grapevine" presents timely data on state tax legislation, state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges, and legislation affecting education beyond the high school. This compilation presents issues of "Grapevine," published between 1977 and 1988, containing such articles on community colleges as: (1) "State 2-Year Colleges in 17 States Get $551 Million of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses, Fiscal 1978"; (2) "State Tax Funds Appropriated in Aid of Operating Expenses of Local Public Community Colleges in 27 States, for Fiscal Year 1978-79"; (3) "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of State Community-Junior Colleges in 18 States, for Fiscal Year 1978-79"; (4) "The Community College Segment of U.S. Higher Education"; (5) "Eighteen States Appropriate $760 Million for State Community Colleges, for Two-Year Gain of 24%"; (6) "Appropriations of State Tax Funds in Aid of Local Public Community Colleges Totals over $2.5 Billion"; (7) "Public Two-Year Colleges in 44 States Get $3.7 Billion of State Tax Funds for Annual Operating Expenses in Fiscal 1982," including $834 million for state community-junior colleges and $2.9 billion for local public state-aided community colleges; (8) "Public Two-Year Colleges in the Nationwide Scene"; (9) "How Fare the Two-Year Community Colleges?"; (10) "How Fare the Two-Year Community Colleges in 1985?"; (11) "Community Colleges in 43 States Receive over $4.7 Billion of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses in Fiscal Year 1986"; (12) "State Tax Funds Appropriated for Community Colleges"; and (13) "Appropriations of State Tax Funds to State-Aided Public Community/Junior Colleges for Operating Expenses, Fiscal Year 1988." The issues also include data on state appropriations for four-year institutions, analyses of higher education enrollments and funding in selected states, and higher education participation rates. (EJV)

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Grapevine

The Community College Issues.
1977 - 1988.

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SINCE 1958 **GRAPEVINE** NINETEENTH YEAR
Number 234 December 1977 Page 1487

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

IN THIS ISSUE

STATE 2-YEAR COLLEGES in 17 states get $551 1/3 million of state tax funds for operating expenses, fiscal 1978. 1488

LOCAL PUBLIC 2-YEAR COLLEGES get more than $1 3/4 billion. .1489

Maryland Task Force recommends against merging of two state colleges on the Eastern Shore. 1490

Wisconsin Chairman and members of Board of Regents advise against the huge plethora of auditing and "evaluating" of the University by myriad agencies; *Milwaukee Journal* echoes their protest 1490

CARNEGIE COUNCIL puts its imprint on Howard R. Bowen's newest book: *INVESTMENT IN LEARNING: The Individual and Social Value of American Higher Education*. GRAPEVINE hails it as best book of the decade 1491

Sloan Foundation appoints new Commission on Government and Higher Education 1492

* * * * * *

"Why should 'overeducated' be a derogatory term?. . . What's wrong with knowing more than the absolute minimum you need to know in order to do your job?. . .A college education ought to have to do with understanding,. . . with arousing curiosity, with satisfying it, with a perception of values and of judging among them."

-- Columnist Tom Braden in the *Los Angeles Times*

Table 18. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1978 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES IN 17 STATES, In thousands of dollars.

States	Year 1975-76	Year 1976-77	Year 1977-78	2-yr gain Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	99,771	99,772	118,450	19*
Virginia	58,718	64,029	68,602	17
New York	47,664	49,283	49,921	5
Massachusetts	32,254	40,242	44,021	36
Alabama	28,437	29,050	33,050	16
South Carolina	28,956	28,103	31,755	10
Minnesota	24,856	23,474	30,724	24
Oklahoma	17,310	22,875	27,544	59
Georgia	21,968	25,697	26,520	21
Connecticut	20,704	21,760	24,364	18
Tennessee	15,793	21,879	24,181	53
Colorado	20,036	24,055	23,967	20
Nebraska	11,600	13,000	14,100	22
Rhode Island	7,183	12,471	11,175	56
Delaware	9,252	11,689	10,672	15
Nevada	5,795	6,885	6,951	20
West Virginia	4,265	4,865	5,314	25
Totals	454,562	499,129	551,311	
Weighted average percentage of gain				21

*The percentage of gain over two years is somewhat understated because salary increases were not included in the 1977-78 figure, while they were included for 1975-76.

State two-year colleges are distinguished from local public community colleges because the latter receive substantial parts of their tax support from *local* taxing subdivisions; whereas the former are in the same position as state colleges and universities, whose tax support from local subdivisions is non-existent or negligible.

The weighted average rate of gain over two years for *state* two-year colleges in 17 states appears to be 21 per cent--slightly better than the 20 per cent reported for all higher education in the 50 states.

A little over half of the total is appropriated by the four states of Washington, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts.

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Table 19. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1978 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, In thousands of dollars.

States	Year 1975-76	Year 1976-77	Year 1977-78	2-yr gain Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	401,003	491,589	509,435	27
Texas	125,767	151,361	201,856	60
Florida	152,834	162,550	180,261	18
New York	141,254	156,808	164,067	16
Illinois	100,771	113,881	121,057	20
Michigan	90,400	101,575	110,251	22
North Carolina	98,272	107,838	108,433	10
New Jersey	31,575	33,877	47,950	52
Maryland	31,245	41,848	46,162	48
Oregon	33,205	36,000	43,862	32
Arizona	26,977	30,797	37,180	38
Pennsylvania	29,625	32,532	36,000	22
Ohio	25,090	31,821	35,288	41
Iowa	25,800	29,800	32,714	27
Missouri	18,566	26,045	27,600	49
Mississippi	17,560	17,706	24,700	41
Kansas	9,413	11,276	12,469	32
Wyoming	8,176	8,176	11,289	38
Arkansas	7,191	8,364	8,645	20
Colorado	3,839	5,242	5,282	38
Georgia	3,170	5,040	5,274	66
Indiana*	2,874	4,164	4,749	65
North Dakota	1,384	1,384	1,818	31
Idaho	2,479	2,788	3,176	28
Montana	2,075	1,375	1,856	11
New Mexico	273	310	293	7
Oklahoma	178	212	228	28
Totals	1,390,996	1,614,359	1,781,895	
Weighted average percentage of gain				28

*For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

Table 19 lists *state tax dollars* only, *no local tax dollars*, although in all the 27 states the 2-year colleges get some local tax support. New York, Colorado and Georgia appear in both Table 18 and Table 19, because each has some 2-year colleges in each of the two categories of tax support. Systems of 2-year colleges that are branches of parent universities do not appear in either table.

Almost exactly half of the total in Table 19 is appropriated by the three states of California, Texas and Florida--all in the "Sun Belt." California exceeds half a billion--more than one-fourth of its total for all higher education, which is nearly $2 billion.

MARYLAND. The Eastern Shore, a relatively sparsely populated part of the state, having no large cities, has two small four-year state institutions of higher education only a few miles apart, both in the "lower" part of the peninsula.

Salisbury State College, at the small city of that name, is a formerly all-white institution having teachers college antecedents. University of Maryland Eastern Shore, at the village of Princess Anne, is a branch campus of the University of Maryland; and is predominantly black.

The question of whether the two institutions should be merged, or of what other arrangements should be made for their future development and governance, has been agitated for some time. A seven-member Task Force reported its recommendations to the State Board for Higher Education in November 1977.

The task-force voted unanimously against consolidating the two colleges. Its belief was that Salisbury State should emphasize a strong liberal arts program, and UMES should stress the agricultural and environmental sciences and marine and estaurine studies at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

This should not be taken to mean that some essential courses should not be offered in both institutions; but only that the "negative aspects of institutional competion" should be avoided. The Regents and administration of the University of Maryland would be expected to take positive steps to develop strong undergraduate and graduate programs at UMES that would attract students.

The tentative conclusions seem to be sensitive to the commendable sentiment that not all predominantly black state colleges should lose their identity; and that consolidation is not necessarily the panacea for all ills.

They are sensitive too, to the idea that a state having heavily populated central metropolitan areas should, in addition to developing higher educational facilities there, also be generous in providing and improving such facilities in relatively remote and less-populated regions.

A somewhat similar situation in Minnesota was discussed on page 1426 of GRAPEVINE (February 1977).

WISCONSIN. GRAPEVINE steals from the front page of *UW Memo*, 7, No. 4 (October 17, 1977), a newsletter issued by the central administration of the University of Wisconsin System, 1856 Van Hise Hall, Madison, WI 53706:

President of the Regents Edward Hales is quoted: "The federal government, the Department of Administration, the legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Medical Education Review Committee, the education committees of the legislature, the joint finance committee, and the legislature itself all get into the act with their own agenda. And no one, literally no one--seems to worry about the cost of all this or what it is doing to our universities."

Audited, Reviewed, Evaluated to Death

A 50-page listing of audits, studies, evaluations, and reviews made in the UW System during the past two years shows 38 studies and reviews completed by the system, and eight now in progress; 15 by the Department of Administration; 35 by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau; and 16 by legislative or executive request.

"Financial audits by outside agencies totaled 37 during the two-year period, including eight by the legislative Audit Bureau, eight by the U.S. Department of HEW, and one by the U.S. Navy. Internal audits conducted in 1975 numbered 22, in 1976 there were 24, and for 1977 there are 25 scheduled."

Another member of the Board of Regents, Milton Neshek, is quoted as saying: "Accountability to everyone ultimately means accountability to no one, and we wonder how we can set policy direction for efficient and effective universities in such an environment."

The Milwaukee Journal editorialized on October 10: "The lawmakers may have the power to meddle in UW academic matters that traditionally are insulated from outside politics. But they risk doing serious damage to an institution that became one of the best partly because of that insulation."

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THE WORTH OF HIGHER EDUCATION: HOWARD R. BOWEN, NOTED ECONOMIST, SAYS IT REPAYS DOLLARS THREE TIMES OVER, AND NON-PECUNIARY RETURNS ARE MUCH LARGER

The event of this decade, in the judgment of GRAPEVINE, is the publication in October 1977 of Howard R. Bowen's book, *Investment in Learning: The Individual and Social Value of American Higher Education.* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc., 1977. Pp. xvii + 507.)

Bowen, professor of economics and education at the Claremont University Center in California, has a distinguished career as an economist. In his earlier years he was economist for a Wall Street bank, a professor of economics at Williams College, and staff economist for a Congresional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Later he was successively president of Grinnell College (9 years), the University of Iowa (6 years), and Chancellor of the Claremont University Center.

He towers above the field of orthodox economists who have lately discovered higher education as worthy of their attention and clumsily fumble in inept attempts to apply 200-year-old dogmas to it. He perceives the place of higher education in the upward progress of civilization in the twentieth century and beyond.

A Carnegie Council Report

Assisted by a few other persons in a monumental synthesis of recent research, Bowen's task was financed by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and adopted by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education as one of its current series of reports. In GRAPEVINE's opinion it outranks by far any previous report of the Council, as well as any of the major publications of the predecessor Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education.

(In 1968 Bowen wrote for the Commission a 35-page pamphlet, *Financing Higher Education,* the best treatment of that subject ever to appear in print. It was published by the Commission, but not adopted as one of its reports. Later reports on the same subject by other writers, diverged from it in substantial features but were adopted as Commission reports.) It is matter for much congratulation that now, some nine years later, the successor Carnegie *Council* has accepted Bowen's comprehensive work for a place in its series of reports. This will help it receive the wide publicity it merits.

An Upward Turn for Higher Education's Credibility and Public Support?

This superb volume could be the trigger of a strong recovery from some seven years of self-flagellatory lamentations on the part of many professors and presidents, and of constantly recurring expressions of doubt and derogation of the worth of college attendance voiced by some sensational popular writers who try to picture higher education as rapidly sputtering down the drain.

The main point is that the public and societal values of higher education are so large that they exceed (and, indeed, overlap) the gains to individuals, great though these latter are. Any sensible comprehensive view compels this conclusion. But many conventional economists are totally blind to the social benefits, and exclude them entirely from their calculations because they are not easily quantifiable.

Bowen's book, if understood and taken to heart, will change all this; and the outlook is promising because the book will be publicized by national and international wire services and other media.

A Series in The Chronicle

Let GRAPEVINE congratulate the well-known and widely-read *Chronicle of Higher Education* (1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036) on starting a series of articles excerpted from the Bowen book in its issue of October 31,1977.

Remember ***Investment in Learning,*** the book of the decade.

SLOAN FOUNDATION APPOINTS COMMISSION TO STUDY GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Early in October 1977 the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation set up a study commission to produce after two years a public policy paper intended to stimulate thought and action rather than to occupy space in research libraries.

Some questions to be inquired into are said to be:

How federal student aid affects state student aid programs, and how it "interacts" with direct state and federal support of institutions.

Can government regulations intended for business and industry apply to non-profit higher education?

How affirmative action programs affect recruiting of students and of faculty members.

Can a university reconcile its financial dependence on the federal and state governments with its traditional autonomy and academic freedom?

All Good Questions, but--

A cursory glance at the list of 21 names announced as initial members of the Commission on Government and Education reveals a classic example of a composition far from accurately representative either of higher education, government, or the general public.

At least six are connected with private business corporations; another six are from private universities or colleges (3 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology alone); apparently only two are from state universities, although more than three-fourths of all students in the nation are enrolled in public institutions.

Representing government are a federal judge, a former secretary of HUD, and the newly-appointed head of the Inter-American Development Bank.

There is the customary sprinkling of others in very small numbers: an officer of a private foundation; a pollster; two women; a black man; a labor leader. It appears probable that the membership could be dominated by private businessmen and representatives of private colleges, with women, racial minority persons, and representatives of *public* universities and colleges well in the background, to say nothing of total lack of any direct representation of students, graduate or undergraduate, or of either sex or any age.

GRAPEVINE does not impugn the integrity or sincerity of any of the members, or of the Commission as a whole; but its *representativeness* of the nation's people as a whole seems open to serious question.

In fact, an officer of the Sloan Foundation is reported to have indicated that the principal consideration is that the combined "clout" possessed by the members will make its report in 1979 heavily influential at a time when it is expected that much new legislation at both the federal and state levels will come up for deliberation.

GRAPEVINE is willing timidly to suggest that there is enough wisdom among this vast nation's 220 million people to enable future commissions created to study important issues of great nationwide import to be composed of equal representation of males and females, proportional numbers of racial minority persons and of representatives of labor.

With only two executives of state universities in a commission of twenty-odd members, is it logical to expect a report that will give due attention to the merits of low-fee public higher education, and recognition of its quality and potential as a first-priority tool for the advancement of the public well-being?

Composition of Influential Boards and Commissions Needs a New Look

A pattern generally heavily weighted with stodgy establishmentarians has nearly always characterized not only temporary study commissions, but also the hundreds of governing and coordinating boards in U.S. higher education.

For forty years, repeated statistical studies of these boards have demonstrated again and again that they are predominately composed of affluent, aging, male bankers, industrialists, and lawyers generally all of Anglo-Saxon ethnic origins.

It's time for a gradual change!

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SINCE 1958 **GRAPEVINE** TWENTIETH YEAR
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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school

IN THIS ISSUE

THE TEN MOST POPULOUS STATES: Their rates of gain in state tax support of all higher education over the decade 1968-1978 varied from 146 per cent to 349 per cent, due to many reasons. (Rates of ten-year gain do not indicate present rankings in relative support) 1560-1562

State tax funds appropriated in aid of operating expenses of local public community colleges in 27 states, for fiscal year 1978-79 1563

Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of state community-junior colleges in 18 states, for fiscal year 1978-79 1564

* * * * * *

In some quarters today, it is fashionable to belittle education, to talk about fading job markets, to forget the direct relationship between education and the progress of our country and our people. Education is still the way to personal fulfillment, to the development of talent and skill, and to the building of a better society for ourselves and our children. Education remains the open door to opportunity and to the good life we all seek.

We who serve at public universities, where open admissions is the policy, have special obligations to see that the promise of the open door does not become a cruel hoax. That danger is ever present.

-- Harold L. Enarson, President, Ohio State University

* * * * * *

THE TEN-YEAR RECORD OF THE TEN MOST POPULOUS STATES

The ten most populous states have more than half the entire population of the United States. Each year they appropriate more than half of all the state tax money that is destined for annual operating expenses of all higher education.

In descending order of population, the states are California, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Florida, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The figures range from nearly 6 million to about 22 million, with the median at between 11 and 12 million.

The Empire State (New York) was for many decades the largest, but some years ago it was overtaken and surpassed by the Golden State (California). These two, at 19 and 22 million, are superstates, each more than 50 per cent larger than any other.

Grouped closely around 11 and 12 million are Texas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. The remaining four are below 10 million.

Location

California is the only one on the West Coast, and Texas is the only other west of the Mississippi. Both, together with Florida, which is both an East Coast and a Gulf state, are witness to the "Southern tilt."

Meantime the main center of gravity continues where it has been for a long time--in the Northeast quadrant of the nation, east of the Father of Waters. Four of these states touch the North Atlantic Coast, and three more touch the Great Lakes.

Rankings in Ten-Year Gains in State Tax Support of All Higher Education

Over the ten years 1968-78 the ten-year gains of these ten states ranged from 146 per cent to 349 per cent, with Texas the highest and Illinois the lowest. Contemplate a few of the conditions that contributed to these results.

Texas. During these ten years Texas overtook and passed Pennsylvania for third place in population. It expanded and improved the state tax system and swiftly enlarged the public system of higher education, becoming in 1978-79 the third state (after California and New York) to pass the $1 billion mark in annual appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education.

Texas' ten-year rate of gain of 349 per cent, 1968-1978, is approximately the same as the average ten-year gains accumulated by all fifty states during the decade 1960-1970. This would seem to indicate that Texas' expansion peaked a few years later than did that of some other states, if it may be said to have peaked at all.

In 1976 Texas' immediate prior two-year gain was a remarkable 72 per cent. It was 27 per cent in 1977 and 13 per cent in 1978. This is a breathing-spell. Texas will continue upward at a good rate.

Massachusetts was second in ten-year rate of gain, with 337 per cent. After centuries of main dependence on its concentration of prestigious private colleges, the Old Bay State has made strides in developing regional community colleges, the ten long-starved state colleges, the technological universities, and the multi-campus University of Massachusetts.

Besides the main campus at Amherst, a new vigorous and growing university branch campus is in Boston, and a full-fledged medical campus is in Worcester.

Massachusetts was the last among the fifty states to have half or more of all its students in private colleges. It is now largely rid of the ancient erroneous notion that only private colleges can be worthy, and that public universities and colleges are only a species of third-class "cow-college" mop-up squad, to do what the lordly race of private colleges can not do or refuse to do.

(Continued on page 1561)

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New Jersey was third, a ten-year gain of 307 per cent. Once notorious for "exporting" student to other states, it, too, has developed county community colleges, added two four-year state colleges, and a second state college of medicine and dentistry, and expanded the multi-campus Rutgers, State University of New Jersey.

Long-noted for too-heavy dependence on property taxes and stubborn refusal to enact the newer broad-based state taxes, New Jersey made tax news in 1977 by enacting a state income tax after a dozen or more years of struggle.

Florida was fourth, with 282 per cent. This scene includes very rapid growth of total population; a system of 29 community colleges, very largely state-supported but locally controlled; and nine state universities in a system whose flagship is the University of Florida at Gainesville, one of the nation's major centers of higher learning.

Not to be overlooked is the phenomenal expansion and upgrading of Florida State University at Tallahassee, once a small old-fashioned women's college, and of the newer University of South Florida at Tampa.

Pennsylvania was fifth with 277 per cent gain over ten years 1968-1978. Although this state shared the early reluctance of its neighbor northeastern states to support a great public system of higher education, Pennsylvania State University has now become one of the nation's leading state universities; and 14 state colleges, once stepchildren, are slowly developing. (One has been given the name of university--the improbable Indiana State University of Pennsylvania, at the town of Indiana.)

The state colleges are called, in Pennsylvania parlance, "state-owned." Then there is the category of "state-related" which includes Penn State, two big private universities (Temple and Pittsburgh), and the predominantly black private Lincoln University. The latter three, though private are heavily and increasingly subsidized annually by the state by direct appropriations.

A third category is "private institutions, state-aided," which includes the big private University of Pennsylvania; Drexel University; four independent medical colleges in Philadelphia; and some half-dozen other small specialized private colleges.

The state also currently appropriates about $12 million annually for direct grants to other private colleges, and about $75 million for state-paid student aids, and $35 million as state aid for local public community colleges.

Pennsylvania currently appropriates at least one-third or more of its approximately $700 million annually directly to private institutions of various types--a larger proportion than does any other state. Progress in both sectors contributes to its slightly above-median ten-year percentage of gain.

California was sixth, with 267 per cent--slightly below the median. This is accounted for in part by the fact that California was in a high position before the beginning of the decade 1968-78; that in the complex and diverse picture of state-local financing of its more than 100 community colleges during that decade, the state contribution to operating expenses was in general a minor fraction.

For 1978-79 the state's apportionment to community colleges was increased by half, becoming approximately as large as the annual state support of each of the other two large segments of public higher Education.

California is far in the lead in public higher education in many respects. For example, in a recent year it had 8.3 per cent of its total population actually attending institutions of higher education, while the nationwide average is only between 5 and 6 per cent; and 80 per cent of its high school graduates go on to college, whereas the nationwide figure is not far above 50 per cent.

(Continued on page 1562)

Ohio was seventh, with 266 per cent. For a generation or more Ohio has been a laggard among the seven states wherein are the Big Ten universities of the mid-west. Comparatively low in total numbers of students and parsimonious in tax support, Ohio's higher educational enterprise was always smaller than that of Michigan, which has considerably smaller total of population and wealth.

Since the mid-1960's Ohio has expanded the number of state universities from six to 12, created a new state medical college, and gradually set up an odd mixture of community colleges, technical institutes, and university branches which largely supplants the older scheme of about 30 university branches, some of which were of minor consequence.

New York was eighth, with ten-year gain of 201 per cent. From 1968 to 1978, state tax support for all higher education was a trifle more than tripled.

Although established in 1948, in charge of a statewide conglomerate of state college campuses, the Trustees of the State University of New York refused to have any advanced graduate school until the early 'sixties, when they acquired the formerly private University of Buffalo and made it one of four designated "University Centers," the other three being at Albany, Binghamton, and Stony Brook.

At the same time the Board of Higher Education of New York City, governing several four- and five-year city colleges and some city community colleges, developed them into the City University of New York, at first with no doctoral-granting center, but eventually established an advanced graduate school in mid-Manhattan.

Statewide, thus there were by 1978 five state-supported comprehensive advanced graduate campuses, and the state had partially rid itself of the notion that graduate schools should be in private universities, exclusively.

Michigan was ninth, with ten-year gain of 185 per cent. This relatively low rate is quite largely due to the fact that public higher education in Michigan had a triumphant prior history, and was so far in the lead in 1968 that immediate further swift progress could scarcely be expected.

For example, in 1960, in magnitude of appropriations for higher education, Michigan was second only to California. Michigan appropriated $102 million, exceeding New York's $94 million, Illinois' $90 million, Texas' $72 million, Ohio's $45 million, and Pennsylvania's $43 million, though smaller in population than any of these states.

Illinois was tenth, with a ten-year gain of 146 per cent. The reasons for the low rate are somewhat the same as in the case of Mighigan. In fiscal 1960 Illinois was in third place in magnitude of appropriations for higher education, and by 1970 had made a ten-year gain of 348 per cent, to a total of $405 million, and held third place, after California and New York. By 1978 Illinois had continued up to $740 million, but had yielded third place to vigorous Texas, which broke the $1 billion line in that year.

If Illinois' long history of generous support of higher education is a good indication, it is due soon for another upward surge.

A Refreshing Focus

The foregoing thumbnail sketches are all much too brief to be entirely satisfactory. A valuable monograph could readily be written on each of the ten states touched.

The small sketches can serve only as hasty and incomplete mini-introductions. They do, however, afford a gesture toward focusing attention on statewide and nationwide higher education from perspectives apparently rarely used in the literature, or in colloquia or conversations today.

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Table 76. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1979 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1976-77	Year 1977-78	Year 1978-79	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	461,408	509,435	815,765	77
Texas	151,361	201,856	216,358	43
Florida	162,550	180,261	193,304	19
New York	156,808	164,067	158,738	1
Illinois	113,881	121,057	126,239	11
North Carolina	107,838	108,433	139,335	29
Michigan	101,575	110,251	120,508	19
Maryland	41,848	46,173	47,669	14
New Jersey	33,877	47,950	47,120	39
Oregon	36,000	43,862	43,862	22
Ohio*	31,821	35,288	39,357	24
Pennsylvania	32,532	35,090	38,790	19
Iowa*	29,800	32,714	37,050	24
Arizona	30,797	29,398	31,243	1
Mississippi*	17,706	24,700	29,000	64
Missouri	26,045	27,600	28,366	9
Kansas*	11,276	12,469	16,248	44
Wyoming	9,237	11,289	13,571	47
Arkansas	8,364	8,645	9,749	17
Colorado	5,242	5,282	6,112	17
Indiana*+	5,141	4,749	5,343	4
Georgia	5,040	5,274	5,281	5
Idaho*	2,788	3,176	3,465	24
Montana	1,375	1,856	1,992	45
North Dakota	1,384	1,818	1,818	31
New Mexico	310	293	283	- 9
Oklahoma	212	228	281	33
Totals	1,586,216	1,773,214	2,176,847	
Weighted average percentage of gain				37

*Figures do not include appropriations for vocational-technical institutes which were reported separately.

+For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

Tables 76 and 77 should be read together, because some states, such as New York and Georgia, have separate systems of *local public state-aided* community colleges and others that are state-supported two-year institutions. Such states appear in both tables.

See also the extended comment following Table 77.

Table 77. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1979 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1976-77	Year 1977-78	Year 1978-79	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	99,772	118,450	118,450	19
Virginia	64,029	68,602	86,777	36
New York	49,283	49,921	54,120	10
Massachusetts	40,242	44,021	49,905	24
Alabama*	29,050	33,050	40,000	38
South Carolina	28,103	31,755	39,334	40
Oklahoma	22,875	27,544	32,516	42
Minnesota*	23,474	30,724	31,478	34
Georgia	22,935	26,520	27,709	21
Tennessee*	21,879	24,181	27,577	26
Connecticut*	21,760	24,364	27,047	24
Colorado*	24,055	23,967	24,693	3
Rhode Island	10,230	11,074	15,680	53
Nebraska	13,000	14,100	15,540	20
Delaware	9,658	10,672	12,351	28
Nevada	6,885	6,951	7,603	10
West Virginia	4,865	5,314	5,627	16
New Mexico**			1,999	
Totals	492,095	551,210	568,501	
Weighted average percentage of gain				16

*Figures do not include appropriations for vocational-technical institutes which were reported separately.
**Newly created in 1978-79.

The states mentioned in Tables 76 and 77 indicate a total of two and three-quarters billion dollars of state tax funds appropriated for fiscal year 1979 as state assistance to community colleges in those states.

This is not the complete nationwide picture. For example, neither Kentucky nor Wisconsin appears in either table. Kentucky has 13 two-year college branches of the University of Kentucky, whose state appropriations are lumped with those of the University and not reported separately to GRAPEVINE.

Wisconsin does not use the name "community college," but has a substantial and well-developed system of "Vocationa, Technical, and Adult Schools," many of which perform functions of community colleges.

Pennsylvania's system of local public state-aided community colleges does not include numerous two-year branches of Pennsylvania State University, whose appropriations are not reported separately from those of the University.

These omissions, and occasional similar ones, make it probable that the total of state tax funds for community colleges (broadly defined) is well in excess of $3 billion.

Another point of uncertainty is that of vocational schools in several states which are deemed to be primarily of secondary level, but which admit varying numbers of high school graduates. To determine what proportions of their income is for "higher education" is beyond the capability of GRAPEVINE.

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SINCE 1958

GRAPEVINE

21st YEAR

Number 258 — December 1979 — Page 1631

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropiations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

IN THIS ISSUE

North Carolina CORRECTION: Statewide percentage of two-year gain, reported as 26 in Table 38, page 1630 (November 1979) should be 24 per cent. Our correspondent says staewide total for 1978, reported as $460,892,000 was understated because we omitted $5,316,000 appropriated for purchase of equipment for the community colleges, which is considered operating expense, not capital outlay. Thus percentage of two-year gain for 1980 over 1978 becomes 24, not 26. We regret the error, but are happy that it was not larger. 1631

FLASHES OF 1981: Eight states that appropriate biennially in odd-numbered years show weighted average two-year gains of 29 per cent for 1981 over 1979 1632

THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SEGMENT OF U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION. .1633-1636
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The local public community college. 1633
California's shift toward state support 1633
The state-supported community college 1635
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* * * * * *

"If we cultivate this one-sided subordination of man to material goods alone, we shall be incapable of overcoming this state of need."
-- Pope John Paul II in New York City, October 1979.

Table 39. EIGHT STATES SHOW WEIGHTED AVERAGE TWO-YEAR GAIN OF 29 PER CENT IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1980-81, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1970-71	Year 1978-79	Year 1980-81	2-yr gain per cent	10-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arkansas	54,922	140,319	187,567	34	242
Iowa	108,062	274,630	332,244	21	207
Maine	27,783	48,966	62,180	27	124
Minnesota	143,448	393,359	477,954	22	233
North Dakota	23,249	61,240	75,660	24	225
Ohio	260,690	604,651	719,901	19	176
Texas	343,515	1,042,243	1,464,881	41	326
Washington	190,903	380,250	467,717	23	145
Totals	1,152,572	2,945,658	3,788,104		
Weighted average percentages of gain				29	229

FLASHES OF 1981

The eight states in Table 39, above, appropriate *biennially* in odd-numbered years. Hence their appropriations for fiscal year 1981 have already been made, and afford some notion of how 1981 may compare with the fiscal year that preceded it by two years, at least as far as those eight states are concerned.

It appears that the weighted average two-year gain for 1981 over 1979 for these eight states is 29 per cent--substantially higher than the 24 per cent registered by all fifty states for 1980 over 1978.

If we confine the comparison to the same eight states, the result is nearly the same: these states made weighted average two-year gains of 24 per cent for 1980, and 29 per cent for 1981.

The upbeat showing for 1981 is quite largely due to Texas' 2-year gain of 41 per cent, and Arkansas' gain of 34 per cent, illustrating the spurt in Sunbelt states which has characterized recent years.

Widely Representative

Note that the eight states named in Table 39 are representative of almost all other regions; the Northeast, the east north central and the west north central, the northern Great Plains, and the Pacific coast, as well as the Sunbelt.

In early 1980 the forty-two other state legislatures will be meeting, and by autumn of that year most of their appropriations will have been made. Not until then will we see the actual picture of 1981 as compared with 1979; but the eight states hoist a signal of optimism.

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THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SEGMENT OF U. S. HIGHER EDUCATION

Sorting Out the Nomenclature

The name at first generally affixed to the institution offering two years of instruction beyond the high school was "junior college." A few states still use it as the statutory designation.

Two decades or more ago the phrase "community college" became widely popular; and, a little confused by the dual terminology, some state legislatures adopted the hyphenated "community-junior college" as the suitable appellation.

More recently a considerable number of two-year colleges, in California and occasionally in a few other places, have dropped all the polysyllables and simply call themselves "colleges." It may well be that eventually "college," in the American idiom, will come to include both four-year and two-year institutions.

The Prototype

The prototype beloved of knowledgeable persons is the *comprehensive community college*, offering three programs, each of great importance locally and nationally: college-parallel or liberal arts, occupational, and continuing education for adults. In its most popular form it is based on a local public taxing subdivision called a community college district, whose electorate chooses the members of the college governing board and votes real property taxes to supply a substantial fraction of its annual operating income.

In virtually all cases the college receives a major part of its support from state revenues derived from statewide taxes on incomes, sales, and other broad-based tax sources. This state aid is often allocated on a formula basis prescribed by the state legislature. There is a long-run tendency to increase the state's contribution, as local property taxes, even when levied at rates as high as permitted by law or as high as practically feasible, become less and less adequate to support fully all the essential public services of cities, counties, school districts, and other local taxing subdivisions.

Changes in the organization of the national economy seem to have made this trend inescapable and irreversible: the exercise of the taxing power moves upward gradually toward the larger governmental units.

In California

A vivid illustration is in the fact that California's 106 community colleges received from the state as aid for annual operating expenses $509 million in 1978, $817 million in 1979, and $1 billion in 1980. Over the two-year period the share of the colleges' operating income coming from state funds increased from about 40 per cent to about 75 per cent. This came about largely as a result of adoption of unnecessarily drastic constitutional limitation of real property taxes in June 1978; but it served to speed up an overdue reform in the financing of community colleges--causing the legislature to increase the state's allocations rapidly This has taken place in many other states in recent years, usually on a smaller scale and at a slower tempo.

A broader illustration is afforded by the fact that over the same two-year span the rate of increase in appropriations of state funds to local public state-aided community colleges in 27 states was 39 per cent, as contrasted with a gain rate of 24 per cent in appropriations for *all higher education* in all the 50 states.

It is also noticeable, however, that if California is removed from the table of 27 states, then the weighted average two-year gain for the remaining 26 states is 16 per cent--less than the nationwide figure for all higher education (24 per cent). This is because California's $1-billion appropriation is two-fifths of the total for all the 27 states.

(Continued on page 1635)

Table 40. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1980 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1977-78	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	509,435	816,962	1,000,232	96
Texas	201,856	216,358	239,630	19
Florida	180,261	193,304	222,153	23
New York	164,067	158,738	166,066	1
North Carolina	108,433	139,335	148,268	37
Illinois	121,057	126,239	135,251	12
Michigan	110,251	120,508	134,646	22
New Jersey	47,950	48,918	51,111	7
Oregon	43,862	43,862	47,282	8
Maryland	46,173	47,669	45,992	0
Iowa	32,714	37,050	42,168	29
Ohio	35,288	39,357	40,331	14
Pennsylvania	35,090	38,790	37,930	8
Mississippi	24,700	29,000	31,317	27
Arizona	29,398	31,243	30,695	4
Missouri	27,600	28,366	28,366	3
Kansas	12,469	16,248	16,806	35
Wyoming	11,289	13,571	13,593	20
Arkansas	8,645	9,749	12,011	39
Indiana*	4,749	5,343	6,423	35
Colorado	5,282	6,112	6,418	22
Georgia	5,274	5,281	5,387	2
Idaho	3,176	3,465	3,565	12
North Dakota	1,818	1,818	2,213	22
Montana	1,856	1,992	1,940	5
Oklahoma	228	281	319	40
New Mexico	293	283	309	5
Totals	1,773,214	2,179,842	2,470,422	
Weighted average percentage of gain				39

*For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

Table 40 should be read in conjunction with Table 41 (page 1636, this issue), noting that a few states appear in both tables because those states have two types of two-year community colleges: (1) state-aided local, and (2) state-supported, receiving no operating income from local tax sources. The general trend, nationwide, is toward more state support and relatively less local tax support, accompanied by an increase in tax support from all sources.

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(Continued from page 1633)

The State Type

Distinguished from the local public state-aided community college, previously discussed as existing in 27 states, there is another type not based on a local taxing subdivision (at least so far as operating income is concerned) and getting its operating funds wholly from the state (aside from student fees and federal sources).

These *state* community colleges are in much the same relation to the state government as the well-known state universities and four-year colleges. This way of financing community colleges exists in some 18 states, as shown in Table 41.

Observe at once that five states appear in both Tables 40 and 41, because those states maintain some community colleges of both types: New York has a system of thirty-odd local two-year public colleges, and the separate group of Agricultural and Technical Colleges (2-year) which are *state* institutions located at six sites in the state.

Georgia has 15 state junior colleges, but has long maintained one local public state-aided junior college in Fulton County, in the vicinity of Atlanta. Colorado, after converting most of its community colleges into state institutions, continued to provide state operating aid to a few local ones.

The tabulation of sums appropriated to *state* community college in 17 states shows that the rate of gain over the two-year period 1978-80 is 28 per cent--lower than the 39 per cent shown for state-aided local colleges in 27 states, but higher than the rate of 24 per cent shown for all higher education in all 50 states.

The Lively Segment

Speaking of dollars, our tabulations show for the 1980 fiscal year: about $2½ billion appropriated as state aid by 27 states, and $703 million as state support in 18 states, making a grand total of roughly $3.2 billion of state tax funds going to two-year public colleges in some 40 states. This is about one-sixth of the total of $19.1 billion going to all higher education in all fifty states.

Actually, the real figure may exceed one-sixth considerably, because a few states, notably Kentucky for example, carry appropriations for community colleges lumped into the support of the principal state university and have not reported them separately.

It is to be remembered, too, that only *state* funds are reported for the local state-aided colleges; and that they receive substantial but varying fractions of their operating income from local taxing units, and that the total of these contributions are not reported here and can not be known until later.

Other Limitations

Other cautions about interpreting Tables 40 and 41, which accompany this story, include the impossibility of drawing a sharp line between community colleges and vocational or technical schools or institutes, in several states.

A few examples: North Carolina has separate systems of community colleges and technical institutions, but reports only a lump appropriation to both systems as a whole. Alabama has somewhat similar systems, but reports the systems separately. Presumably both instances are in accord with GRAPEVINE's ground rules, which suggest that schools should be included when a majority or more of their students are high school graduates.

Some states have no public vocational schools above high school level. South Carolina has community colleges and vocational institutes grouped under a state Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education. Nebraska entitles its statewide system "Technical Community Colleges." These trends in nomenclature seem to indicate a tendency to encourage two-year colleges to develop toward the prototypical comprehensive community college, offering liberal, occupational, and continuing instruction not only to 19- and 20-year-olds, but also to older students of all ages.

Table 41. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1980 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1977-78	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	118,450	118,450	164,591	39
Virginia	68,602	86,777	89,202	30
New York	49,921	54,120	57,531	15
Massachusetts	44,021	49,905	56,258	28
Alabama	33,050	40,000	40,293	22
South Carolina	31,755	39,334	46,283	46
Oklahoma	27,544	32,516	38,442	40
Minnesota	30,724	31,478	36,405	18
Georgia	26,520	27,709	30,354	14
Tennessee	24,181	27,577	30,044	24
Connecticut	24,364	27,047	27,086	11
Colorado	23,967	24,693	24,949	4
Nebraska	14,100	15,540	16,497	17
Delaware	10,672	12,351	13,417	26
Rhode Island	11,074	11,762	12,753	15
Nevada	6,951	7,603	8,979	29
West Virginia	5,314	5,627	7,770	46
New Mexico*		1,999	2,258	
Totals	551,210	614,488	703,112	
Weighted average percentage of gain				28

*Newly created in 1978-79.

Note: Table 41 should be read in conjunction with table 40 (page 1634 this issue), noting that some states appear in both tables, because they have two types of two-year public colleges. At least one state (Kentucky) does not appear in either because its community colleges are financed in the appropriation to the University of Kentucky, and not reported separately.

SUMMATION

For the current fiscal year 1979-80, state-aided local public community colleges in twenty-seven states are getting about $2½ billion of state tax funds for annual operating expenses.

State-supported community colleges in 19 states are getting about three-quarters of a billion dollars for annual operating expenses.

Observe that neither of these sums includes any income from local taxing subdivisions, or from any source other than state tax funds.

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SINCE 1958

GRAPEVINE

23rd YEAR

Number 271 January 1981 Page 1709

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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* * * * * *

"While the Federal Government should not dictate educational policies, it has the responsibility to encourage upward mobility, to create a national climate in which education is recognized as a prime national resource, and to engage the nation's educational facilities--particularly the universities--in the essential task of restoring America's vitality and self-confidence."

--New York Times editorial.

* * * * * *

Illinois State University
Department of Educational Administration
and Foundations

NOTICE OF FACULTY POSITION (Search Reopened)

POSITION: ASSISTANT OR ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HIGHER EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION (Tenure track position)

EMPLOYMENT DATE: August, 1981

RESPONSIBILITIES: The position involves the following responsibilities:

- Teaching upper-level graduate courses in higher education; desired areas of specialization include governing boards, institutional research, and public finance and administration of higher education.
- Serving on doctoral committees of students specializing in the administration of higher education.
- Advising graduate students, supervising their programs and their research.

SALARY: Salary will be based on qualifications and experience. This is an academic year appointment.

THE UNIVERSITY: Illinois State University has a full-time undergraduate and graduate student population of 19,000 and faculty of 1,200.

THE COLLEGE: The College has a large established doctoral program in Educational Administration, a developed doctoral program in Curriculum and Instruction, and an emerging doctoral program in Special Education. In addition, there are various programs within the departments of the college leading to masters' degrees.

THE DEPARTMENT: The position will be assigned to the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations which has approximately 25 faculty members.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must have:

- An earned doctorate with emphasis in higher education administration or related disciplines.
- Evidence and/or potential for research and scholarly activities.
- Demonstrated competence in teaching.
- Administrative experience in higher education.

APPLY TO: A letter of application, credentials, vita and three letters of recommendation should be sent to:

Dr. John R. McCarthy, Chairperson, Screening Committee
Department of Educational Administration and Foundations
331 DeGarmo Hall
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761

CLOSING DATE: Closing date February 16, 1981 or until filled.

M. M. Chambers, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois 61761

FERMENT IN THE FLORIDA STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Florida State University System has been comparatively generously supported by the legislature over the recent two decades. An important factor has been the rapid growth of the state's population.

Nine State Universities

The University of Florida at Gainesville was recipient of an appropriation of $185 million of state tax funds for annual operating expenses for fiscal year 1981. This gives it third place in the ranking of 24 major state university campuses in the nation receiving $100-million or more. It is exceeded only by the two biggest campuses of the University of California: Los Angeles with $240 million, and Berkley with $190 million.

The much younger University of South Florida at Tampa ($70 million), and the more mature Florida State University at Tallahassee ($66 million) are Florida's second and third ranking state universities in size. The other six state universities are all between $12 million and $28 million. Some of them are only upper-division schools (three years) without any two-year lower division offerings.

Efforts to get the Board of Regents and the legislature to authorize these three-year schools to add lower divisions have thus far failed, though there is a good case for it, especially where the institution is in or near a large city. The best example is the relatively new Florida International University at Miami.

Archaic State Structure

Florida's State Board of Education consists wholly of the governor and his six "cabinet members," all of whom are elected officers. It has broad power over the policies of the Board of Regents, which is the governing board of all nine state universities.

The Board of Education has at times exercised its authority over higher education capriciously, sometimes lackadaisically; an ex officio body of elected politicians at the top echelon of the state is not well constituted for the duties of a governing board. It is a relic of much earlier days when state governments were small and rudimentary. Recent efforts to place the Board of Regents in the Florida Constitution, independent from the authority of the archaic Board of Education, have been made but have not yet succeeded.

Governor Robert Graham criticizes the Regents because they have been feuding with the legislature and because they stone-walled recent proposals in that body which would have decentralized much of the Regents' decision-making to the university presidents, and would effect other reorganization such as attaching some of the smaller university campuses as branches to the larger universities, and add freshman and sophomore years to four of the upper-division institutions.

Nevertheless, in 1980 he vetoed an omnibus bill of that kind, whereupon the legislature passed a supplementary appropriation act providing for an 8.8 per cent salary raise for faculty members, and stipulating that this would not be effective unless the original main bill became law. This the governor again vetoed, on the ground that it was unconstitutional; and on that point he is probably technically correct.

Eventually the stir may result in progress for public higher education in Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS: ANOTHER CONSOLIDATION

On March 1, 1981, a newly-appointed Board of Regents will take charge as an all-powerful governing board of the 28 public institutions of higher education in Massachusetts.

One of the Most Powerful

Some 18 states have a single governing board in central control of state institutions of higher education, but few have as much authority as the new Massachusetts Board of Regents. The legislature will make an annual lump-sum appropriation to the Board for all institutions, and the Regents are charged with allocating sums to each.

Massachusetts' Two Histories

From the founding of Harvard College in 1636, Massachusetts marks more than 350 years of history of higher education. Harvard was 200 years old before the first state normal school begain in 1836; 300 years old before the state agricultural college, established in the 19th century, was dignified with the name of University of Massachusetts in 1947.

Over three and a half centuries, Massachusetts has built up about 120 colleges, but only 28 of them are public, and half of these have been begun within the past 20 years--the 15 two-year community colleges. There are ten state teachers colleges, plus the Massachusetts College of Art and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

Within 20 years the University of Massachusetts, with its main campus at Amherst, has developed a new medical college at Worcester and a new urban state university campus in Boston, with which Boston State College has merged.

The four state technological colleges have now been merged into two universities: the University of Lowell and the University of Southeastern Massachusetts.

Majority of All Student in Private Colleges

Massachusetts is the only state in which a majority of all student are in private colleges. There is sharp political rivalry between private and public higher education, with private seeking to force public to raise student fees, and trying to defeat public's appeals for tax support for needed expansion.

Opponents of the present reorganization say they fear it will place the control of the public sector in the hands of hostile and influential private college people. (On the 15-member Board of Regents, there are only two women.)

MICHIGAN. Table 9 is a revision of the estimated appropriations reported in Table 3, page 1695, GRAPEVINE (October 1980):

Table 9. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Michigan, fiscal year 1980-81, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions	Sums appropriated
(1)	(2)
U of Michigan, Ann Arbor	137,578
Dearborn	8,923
Flint	8,059
Subtotal, UM, All Units - $154,560	
Michigan State University	115,345
Ag experiment station	11,656
Coop extension	10,495
Subtotal, MSU - $137,496	
Wayne State U	92,216
Western Michigan U	43,865
Eastern Michigan U	32,796
Central Michigan U	27,721
Ferris State Coll	20,670
Michigan Technological U	20,254
Northern Michigan U	20,109
Oakland U	18,710
Grand Valley State Coll	12,455
Saginaw Valley State Coll	6,335
Lake Superior State Coll	5,537
Institute of Gerontology	843
Upper Peninsula Health Project	340
Scholarships	11,950
Tuition grants	13,760
Tuition differential	9,113
Legislative merit award	142
Subtotal, Stu Aids - $34,965	
Degree reimburse prog	6,481
State aid to community colls	122,417
Total	757,770

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Table 10. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1981 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	118,450	164,591	164,591	39
Virginia	86,777	89,202	98,138	13
New York	54,120	57,531	63,311	17
Massachusetts	49,905	56,258	61,869	24
South Carolina	39,334	46,283	51,471	31
Oklahoma	32,516	38,442	46,940	44
Alabama	40,000	40,293	44,745	12
Minnesota	31,478	36,405	37,649	20
Georgia	27,709	30,354	33,638	21
Tennessee	27,577	30,044	32,588	18
Connecticut	27,047	27,086	30,758	14
Colorado	24,693	24,949	26,900	9
Nebraska	15,540	16,497	17,652	14
Delaware	12,351	13,417	15,216	23
Rhode Island	11,762	12,753	14,050	19
Nevada	7,603	8,979	10,229	35
West Virginia	5,627	7,770	8,207	46
New Mexico	1,999	2,258	2,411	21
Totals	614,488	703,112	760,363	
Weighted average percentage of gain				24

In Tables 10 and 11, the states are reported in two categories: (a) eighteen states wherein the community colleges are state tax-supported, and (b) 27 states wherein the community colleges are primarily supported by local taxing subdivisions, plus aid from annual appropriations of state tax funds. Five states appear in both tables, because they have some community colleges in each of the two categories.

Both categories show nearly the same rates of gain in state tax appropriations over two years: 24 per cent and 23 per cent being the weighted averages. In Table 10 (column 5), four states show percentages of gain of 46, 44, 39, and 35. Three of these are west of the Mississippi River.

In Table 11, the four top states show percentages of gain of 52, 41, 41, and 35. Three of these are west of the Mississippi.

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Table 11. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1981 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1978-79	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	816,962	1,000,232	1,092,215	34
Texas	216,358	239,630	252,348	17
Florida	193,304	222,153	243,489	26
New York	158,738	166,066	176,209	11
North Carolina	139,335	148,268	173,442	24
Illinois	126,239	135,251	147,606	17
Michigan	120,508	134,646	122,417	2
New Jersey	48,918	51,111	52,883	8
Oregon	43,862	47,282	51,222	17
Maryland	47,669	45,992	49,699	4
Iowa	37,050	42,168	48,141	30
Arizona	31,243	30,695	44,164	41
Ohio	39,357	40,331	43,738	11
Pennsylvania	38,790	37,930	42,000*	8
Missouri	28,366	28,366	33,265	17
Mississippi	29,000	31,317	32,579	12
Wyoming	13,571	13,593	20,628	52
Kansas	16,248	16,806	18,813	16
Arkansas	9,749	12,011	13,142	35
Indiana**	5,343	6,423	7,540	41
Colorado	6,112	6,418	7,041	15
Georgia	5,281	5,387	5,875	11
Idaho	3,728	3,875	4,506	21
North Dakota	1,818	2,213	2,213	22
Montana	1,992	1,940	2,081	4
Oklahoma	281	319	355	26
New Mexico	283	309	325	15
Totals	2,180,105	2,470,732	2,687,936	
Weighted average percentage of gain				23

*Estimated
**For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

Table 11 (above), and Table 10 (on the reverse of this page) report forty states having appropriated nearly 3½ billion dollars of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of two-year community-junior colleges for fiscal year 1981. These tables do not show tax funds derived from local taxing districts.

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SINCE 1958 **GRAPEVINE** 24th YEAR
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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN 44 STATES GET $3.7 BILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL 1982. (This does not include university branches integrated into university budgets) 1788-1789

EIGHTEEN STATES appropriate $834 million for state community-junior colleges 1788

TWENTY-SIX STATES appropriate almost $2.9 billion for local public state-aided community colleges . . . 1789

COMPARING PER CAPITA STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1982, WITH STATE TAX COLLECTIONS PER CAPITA, 1980 . . .1790-1792

Among seventeen states having lowest per capita taxes, eight made appropriations for higher education which gave them rankings above that group; the top example being Texas, with appropriations per capita for higher education standing 6th among the fifty states. 1790

Among sixteen states having mid-range per capita taxes, six stood above that group on the scale of appropriations per capita for higher education; top examples being North Dakota (3rd) and North Carolina (8th) among 50 states. . 1791

IN FOURTEEN STATES appropriations per capita for higher education, 1982, appear to be 20 per cent (one-fifth) or more of state (not state and local) per capita tax collections, 1980. 1792

* * * * * *

"From now on, almost all young people will, at some time in their lives, need some form of postsecondary school education if they are to remain economically productive and socially functional in a world whose tasks and tools are becoming increasingly complex."

--Ernest L. Boyer and Fred M. Hechinger, in Higher Learning in the Nation's Service, 1981

Table 88. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1982 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	164,591	164,591	184,570	12
Virginia	89,202	98,138	105,524	18
New York+	57,531	63,311	69,480	21
Massachusetts	56,258	61,869	65,000*	16*
Oklahoma	38,761	47,295	57,010	47
South Carolina	47,452	51,471	56,057	18
Alabama	40,293	44,745	41,559	3
Minnesota	36,405	37,649	40,774*	12*
Georgia+	30,354	33,638	38,593	27
Colorado+	24,949	26,900	34,326	38
Connecticut	28,601	30,758	33,291	16
Tennessee	30,044	32,588	32,653	9
Nebraska	16,497	17,652	19,281	17
Delaware	13,417	15,216	17,426	30
Rhode Island	12,753	14,050	15,430	21
Nevada	8,979	10,229	11,508	28
West Virginia	7,770	8,207	8,750	13
New Mexico+	2,258	2,411	2,715	20
Totals	706,115	760,718	833,947	
Weighted average percentage of gain				18

*Estimated

+Also appears in the table of state aided community colleges.

The so-called State community-junior colleges might perhaps better be called state two-year colleges. In eighteen states they differ in many ways, adding to the rightly praised "strength of diversity" in the system of higher education.

For example, in New York State the six Agricultural and Technical Institutes are a separate type, distinct from the thirty local public state-aided comprehensive community colleges.

In Alabama there are state junior colleges and state technical colleges within one system, differing considerably in their mission.

In some states, as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, a considerable number of two-year colleges are branch campuses of the university budgets and thus neither independently state-supported nor locally tax supported. This is also the case in Kentucky.

On the whole, there is a long, slow trend toward state tax support of public two-year colleges, evident in recent changes from state-local support to full state tax support in Minnesota, Washington, Colorado, and Oklahoma.

The trend is also perceptible in the increasing state share in the operating expenses of two-year colleges locally tax-supported with state aid.

Table 89. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1982 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1979-80	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,000,232	1,092,215	1,107,518	11
Texas	239,630	252,348	334,959	40
Florida	222,153	243,489	279,453	26
North Carolina	148,268	173,442	193,923	31
New York+	166,066	176,209	174,481	5
Illinois++	135,251	147,606	154,575	14
Michigan	134,646	122,417	134,902	0
Maryland	45,992	49,699	58,326	27
New Jersey	51,111	52,883	55,663	9
Oregon	47,282	51,222	51,347	9
Iowa	42,168	45,927	45,927	9
Pennsylvania	37,930	42,000*	45,000*	17*
Ohio	40,331	43,738	44,532	9
Mississippi	31,317	32,579	36,191	17
Missouri	28,366	33,265	33,265	17
Arizona	30,695	44,164	30,431	- 1
Wyoming	13,593	20,628	22,091	63
Kansas	16,806	18,813	20,066	19
Arkansas	12,011	13,142	13,394	11
Colorado+	6,418	7,041	8,635	35
Indiana+++	6,423	7,540	8,477	32
Georgia+	5,387	5,875	5,937	10
Idaho	3,875	4,506	4,334	12
North Dakota	2,213	2,213	3,055	38
Montana	1,940	2,081	2,493	29
New Mexico+	309	325	338	9
Totals	2,470,413	2,685,367	2,869,313	
Weighted average percentages of gain				16

*Estimated

+This state also appears in the table of state community-junior colleges.

++Includes State Community College of East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.

+++For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.

More than half of the fifty states are developing community colleges based on local subdivisions and supported in part by local taxes, supplemented by aid from state taxes. In 1981, in ten of these, the state appropriation exceeded $50 million, reaching $1,107,518,000 in California, which leads all others. Among these ten are eight of the nation's ten most populous states--all except Pennsylvania and Ohio, each of which made appropriations within the range of $40 to $50 million.

APPROPRIATIONS PER CAPITA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1982, COMPARED WITH PER CAPITA STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, 1980, IN SEVENTEEN STATES HAVING LOWEST PER CAPITA TAXES.

In contrast with the seventeen high-tax states exhibited in Table 87, page 1782, GRAPVINE (January 1982), the seventeen low-tax states shown here in Table 90 are located predominantly in the Old Confederacy or adjacent to it, from Virginia to Texas. Only Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota, ranking respectively 46th, 43rd, 35th, and 49th, are in the broad upper midwest. Only Vermont (34th) and New Hampshire (50th) are in New England; and only Idaho (36th) and Colorado (37th) in the mountain West.

Three of the nation's ten most populous states are in this low-tax grouping: Florida (42nd), Texas (45th), and Ohio (46th) seem misplaced in this company. Each of these except Texas is also among the lowest in per capita appropriations.

Table 90. Per Capita Tax Collections, 1980, and Appropriations for Higher Education, 1982, in Seventeen States Having Lowest Per Capita Taxes, 1980.

Per Capita State Taxes, 1980			H.E. as %	Appropriations for H. E., 1982		
States	Tax	Rank	of Taxes	Rank	H.E.	States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Per Capita		%		Per Capita	
Vermont	$521	34	13	46	$ 66	Vermont
Nebraska	520	35	23	12	119	Nebraska
Idaho	519	36	19	27	101	Idaho
Colorado	516	37	21	24	106	Colorado
Virginia	513	38	20	26	101	Virginia
Arkansas	508	39	16	40	81	Arkansas
Georgia	499	40	18	33	91	Georgia
Mississippi	499	41	24	13	119	Mississippi
Florida	493	42	17	39	82	Florida
Indiana	491	43	18	35	88	Indiana
Alabama	477	44	22	22	107	Alabama
Texas	475	45	28	6	134	Texas
Ohio	441	46	16	45	69	Ohio
Missouri	426	47	17	43	72	Missouri
Tennessee	411	48	19	41	77	Tennessee
South Dakota	392	49	19	42	76	South Dakota
New Hampshire	290	50	14	50	42	New Hampshire

Column (2) is state tax collections per capita, 1980.
(3) is rankings among fifty states according to Column (2)
(4) percentage that Column (6) is of Column (2)
(5) rankings among fifty states according to Column (6)
(6) appropriations per capita for higher education, 1982

These seventeen states stood lowest among the fifty in per capita state tax collections; and columns (5) and (6) show that only nine of them ranked 34th or below in per capita appropriations for higher education, placing them among the lowest 17 in that category. Eight of them took higher places on that scale: Texas, 6th; Nebraska, 12th; and Mississippi, 13th; as well as Alabama, 22nd; Colorado, 24th; Virginia, 26th; Idaho, 27th; and Georgia, 33rd.

APPROPRIATIONS PER CAPITA FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, 1982,
COMPARED WITH PER CAPITA STATE TAX COLLECTIONS, 1980,
IN SIXTEEN STATES IN THE MIDDLE RANGE OF STATE TAXES.

The sixteen states forming the middle one-third of the distribution according to per capita state taxes exhibit, as would be expected, a markedly narrower range than either of the blocs of seventeen states on either side of them. The range is only from $537 to $600. However, the range of per capita appropriations for higher education is much wider: from $59 in Maine to $166 in North Dakota (Column 6); and extends almost to the extremes in the rankings of the fifty states by this measure, from 3rd place for North Dakota to 49th for Maine (Column 5). There is little exact correspondence among the states by these two measures. In fact, Oklahoma appears to be the only state holding the same rank (21st) in both (Columns 3 and 5).

Table 91. Per Capita Tax Collections, 1980, and Appropriations for Higher Education, 1982, in Sixteen States in the Mid-range of Per Capita State Taxes.

Per Capita State Taxes, 1980			H.E. as %	Appropriations for H. E., 1982		
States	Tax	Rank	of Taxes	Rank	H.E.	States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Per Capita				Per Capita	
Iowa	600	18	20	16	117	Iowa
Nevada	596	19	14	38	82	Nevada
Connecticut	590	20	14	37	84	Connecticut
Oklahoma	587	21	18	21	108	Oklahoma
Kentucky	586	22	17	29	97	Kentucky
Rhode Island	582	23	15	34	90	Rhode Island
New Jersey	579	24	11	48	63	New Jersey
Louisiana	570	25	19	20	108	Louisiana
North Dakota	569	26	29	3	166	North Dakota
Montana	554	27	19	23	106	Montana
Oregon	553	28	17	30	96	Oregon
Maine	550	29	11	49	59	Maine
North Carolina	547	30	24	8	130	North Carolina
South Carolina	538	31	22	17	116	South Carolina
Utah	538	32	22	14	119	Utah
Kansas	537	33	22	15	118	Kansas

Column (2) is state tax collections per capita, 1980
(3) is ranking among fifty states according to column (2)
(4) percentage that Column (6) is of Column (2)
(5) rankings among fifty states according to Column (6)
(6) appropriations per capita for higher education, 1982.

These sixteen states (middle group as to per capita state taxes), conspicuously have widely scattered standings among the fifty as to per capita appropriations for higher education. Only five of them, by that measure are within the comparable rankings of 18th through 33rd: Louisiana, Oklahoma, Montana, Kentucky and Oregon. Another five take places in the lower ranks from 34th through 49th: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nevada, New Jersey, and Maine. Six take higher places, from 3rd through 17th: North Dakota, North Carolina, Utah, Kansas, Iowa and South Carolina.

GRAPEVINE No. 283, pages 1784-1786 (January 1982) carried Table 87, comparing state appropriations for higher education per capita with per capita state tax collections in the seventeen states having highest state taxes. This present issue (No. 284, February 1982) carries Tables 90 and 91, continuing similar comparisons through the remaining thirty-three states.

Observations on Table 90 (states with lowest per capita taxes): There is conspicuous room for improvement on both counts in five middle sized states in this group--Virginia, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee. The same is the the case with three of the most populous states--Florida, Ohio, and Texas. Only Texas ranks high in per capita appropriations for higher education.

Observations on Table 91 (state with middle-level taxes per capita): States of mid-range population (around 5 million people) are largely absent from this group. There are only two of the most populous states here--New Jersey, which takes 48th place in per capita appropriations for higher education, and North Carolina, which, in contrast, stands 8th in the same category.

What proportion of state tax collections goes to support higher education? In each of the foregoing three tables, Column (4), in round numbers, purports to show this percentage as ranging from 8 per cent in Alaska to 29 per cent in North Dakota. The median percentage is apparently about 17.

This figure was 20 per cent (one fifth) or more in fourteen states. It must be kept in mind that it relates to total state taxes for state purposes and not the aggregate of state and local taxes. In the latter case, the percentages would be substantially smaller. State taxes are recently and currently growing in comparison with local taxes, and this trend may not be affected by oncoming changes in federal taxation.

The comparisons and contrasts shown in Table 87, 90, and 91 are only a faint beginning of many comparative analyses of state support of higher education that could be made with existing data. They do not purport to tell the whole story.

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GRAPEVINE

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Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and junior colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

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PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN THE NATIONWIDE SCENE. . 1856-1858

Twenty-seven states appropriate nearly $3 billion in aid of local public community colleges. . . 1857

Eighteen states appropriate $898 million for state community colleges 1858

* * * * * *

"The individual student is the immediate beneficiary, but it is the state that is the principal beneficiary of higher education, because of the social and economic gains to all of the society from a more educated and productive citizenry."

-- William Friday, President
University of North Carolina

* * * * * *

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH STATE ENGAGED AS STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

There is a certain usefulness in simple large-scale nationwide figures, or "macrostatistics," though they always cover a multitude of sins. The ratio of all persons enrolled in colleges and universities in a given state to the total population of the state is a concept that has not been much circulated or thought about.

In California this ratio appears to be about one person in 12, or slightly over 8 per cent of the people. In Arkansas it is approximately one person in 33, or three and one-third per cent. In three other states it is less than one person in 25, or less than 4 per cent. In three states the percentage is more than seven but less than eight; in three others it is more than six but less than seven. Thus seven states, led by California are at the top of the list; and four states, including Arkansas, are at the bottom.

All other states are in the range between 3.99 and 5.99 per cent. The fifty-state average is 5.47 per cent, or one person in eighteen. In the Soviet Union, with 250 million people and 5 million students, the ratio seems to be roughly one person in 50 or 2 per cent.

A Measure of the Level of U.S. Civilization?

If taken literally, and without regard for the numerous factors that may be pertinent, the ratio of students to total population might be called a rough measure of the level of culture of any state or nation involved.

However, any thoughtful observer must be aware of some of the problems of definition and delimitation that accompany large-scale accounting, such as:

(1) the difficulty of drawing a sharp line between secondary and higher education;
(2) differences among the states as to proportions of full-time and part-time students, and as to proportions of students at different age-levels and academic levels;
(3) varying percentages of students attending private and public institutions of higher education and the extent to which either the institutions or the students are assisted by tax support.

Innumerable additional factors tending to make each state unique are present, so that it should be unthinkable to treat them as comparable with absolute precision. Yet, too, the states, with all the diversities of their social and economic settings and their various facilities for higher education, nevertheless bear sufficient resemblance to each other to justify a simple and easily comprehensible ranking of this kind.

Table 54 ranks the states in descending order as to their percentages of total population enrolled as students in higher education in Fall 1981. "Attendance rates" thus derived seem in a few states to be twice what they are in a few others--a fact already noted and discussed by some enlightened commentators on the future of higher education.*

*For example, Howard R. Bowen in his very important book, Investment in Learning (Jossey-Bass, 1977).

Table 54. RATIO OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION TO TOTAL POPULATION OF THE FIFTY STATES.

Rank	State	%
1	California	8.021
2	Arizona	7.560
3	Massachusetts	7.294
4	Rhode Island	7.226
5	Washington	6.781
6	Utah	6.672
7	Alaska	6.183
8	Vermont	5.979
9	Nebraska	5.976
10	Kansas	5.878
11	Wisconsin	5.872
12	Colorado	5.837
13	Illinois	5.826
14	New York	5.780
15	Oregon	5.728
16	Michigan	5.554
17	Maryland	5.483
18	North Dakota	5.433
19	Oklahoma	5.430
20	Delaware	5.390
21	Virginia	5.375
22	New Hampshire	5.279
23	Connecticut	5.243
24	Minnesota	5.179
25	South Dakota	5.092
26	Texas	5.061
27	North Carolina	5.059
28	New Mexico	4.995
29	Nevada	4.990
30	Hawaii	4.989
31	Missouri	4.971
32	Iowa	4.920
33	Ohio	4.846
34	Indiana	4.617
35	Montana	4.588
36	Idaho	4.531
37	Wyoming	4.529
38	Florida	4.453
39	Tennessee	4.409
40	New Jersey	4.400
41	Pennsylvania	4.380
42	South Carolina	4.317
43	Alabama	4.306
44	West Virginia	4.271
45	Mississippi	4.233
46	Louisiana	4.164
47	Kentucky	3.958
48	Maine	3.917
49	Georgia	3.546
50	Arkansas	3.334

(Continued from page 1854)

Referring to Table 54, it is clear that thirty-nine of the states are "densely packed" in the area between 3.99 and 5.99.

It is also noticeable that among the top one-third of the rankings (5.5 and above), no state south of the Ohio River appears. In fact, the states of the lowest one-fourth of the distribution (below 4.5) seem all to be concentrated in the Southeast, except for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maine.

The northern tier along the Canadian border consists of eight states in the top one-half (Washington, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vermont and New Hampshire). Added to these eight are three states of southern New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) and the bloc of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

The three West Coast states are all in the higher-ranking group, as are also Arizona and Alaska. Utah ranks relatively high, perhaps because of high rate of high school graduation, Mormon support of education, and large in-migration to the private Brigham Young University.

Other states standing above the median include Illinois and a bloc of Great Plains states: Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

No earth-shaking conclusions can be offered or assumed from this simple exhibit. But it is probably worthy of examination, thought, and replication at intervals in the future.

Sources for deriving the percentages in Table 54: Enrollment figures are from the National Center for Education Statistics as reported in The Chronicle for Higher Education, July 14, 1982, page 10. Population data are from U.S. Census Bureau as reported in U.S. News and World Report, December 29, 1980/January 5, 1981, page 8.

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN THE NATIONWIDE SCENE

The community-junior colleges, of which there are about 1,000 public and about 200 private, make up somewhat more than one-third of all institutions of higher education in the nation, and enroll more than one-third of the total of headcount students.

Annually for a decade or more, GRAPEVINE has included tables separately summarizing appropriations of state tax funds for annual operating expenses of two-year colleges.

Many cautions are necessary in interpreting Tables 55 and 56 in this issue. Two small tables can not encompass the diversities among all 50 states.

Ten states do not appear in the two tables, for various reasons. For example, Wisconsin's statewide system of Technical, Vocational, and Adult Schools is omitted simply because its local units--though they are two-year public institutions, some of which in many ways approximate the functions of comprehensive community colleges--have never been so named and are regarded as unique to Wisconsin and not as a part of the widespread "junior college movement" which has spread remarkably in many other states.

University Branches Excluded

Alaska, Hawaii, and Kentucky do not appear in Tables 55 and 56 because their public two-year "community colleges" are in fact integrated branches of the respective state universities, supported and administered by the parent institution. Thus they are of a distinct type, of which there are 150 or more in various states across the country.

Observe that of the total of forty states listed in the two tables, five appear in both. This means that the five have both types of community colleges: Table 55, local support and control, with state financial aid; and Table 56, virtually all support coming from state tax funds.

Thus the two tables are not all-inclusive of the fifty states, but they provide an approximation of the nationwide scene with respect to the two most prevalent types of public two-year colleges, with the comprehensive community college as the model, generally but not exclusively.

Understated Approximation

To draw a rigid line between technical and vocation instruction on the one hand and general education on the other, from GRAPEVINE data or within any brief treatment, is impossible. Some states have grouped all their two-year institutions under some such title as "Technical and Comprehensive Education" or "Area Colleges." Some others have two distinct statewide systems for (1) community colleges and (2) vocational-technical institutes.

In at least one such instance (North Carolina) appropriations are reported only for the two systems combined. GRAPEVINE's request to correspondents is simply to include "schools wherein a majority of the students are high school graduates or adults."

Separate systems of voc-tech institutions in some states (Minnesota, Kentucky, Alabama) also do not appear in Tables 55 or 56. It is neccessary to be aware that the presentation is not all-inclusive, but only a somewhat understated approximation of the highly diversified nationwide scene.

Table 55. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1983 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,092,215	1,107,518	1,068,626	-2
Texas	252,348	334,959	365,045	45
Florida	243,489	279,453	296,337	22
North Carolina	173,442	193,923	204,359	18
New York+	176,209	174,481	189,046	7
Illinois++	147,606	154,575	155,290	5
Michigan	122,417	134,902	137,000	12
Maryland	49,699	58,326	61,915	25
New Jersey	52,883	55,663	56,188	6
Ohio	43,738	44,532	53,659	23
Iowa	48,313	47,015	49,253*	2
Pennsylvania	42,000**	44,600	47,700**	14
Oregon	51,222	51,347	46,855	-9
Arizona	44,164	30,431	42,362	-4
Mississippi	32,579	36,191	40,247	24
Missouri	33,265	36,286	37,853	14
Wyoming	20,628	22,215	28,913	40
Kansas	18,813	20,066	22,849	21
Arkansas	13,142	13,394	14,344	9
Colorado+	7,041	8,635	9,824	40
Indiana+++	7,540	8,477	8,667	15
Georgia+	5,875	5,937	6,137	4
Idaho	4,506	4,334	4,889	8
North Dakota	2,213	3,055	3,056	38
Montana	2,081	2,493	2,644	27
Oklahoma+	355	454	506	43
New Mexico+	325	338	338	4
Totals	2,688,108	2,873,600	2,953,902	
Weighted average percentages of gain				10

*This figure may be understated as not including salary increases.
+This state also appears in the table of state community-junior colleges.
++Includes State Community College of East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support
+++For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state but partly by the county.
**Estimated

Table 56. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1983 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1980-81	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	164,591	184,570	184,570	12
Virginia	98,138	105,524	117,282	20
Massachusetts	61,869	65,000*	78,609	27
New York+	63,311	69,480	74,683	18
Oklahoma+	46,940	57,010	69,696	48
South Carolina	51,471	56,057	58,767	14
Minnesota	37,649	44,986	44,987	19
Alabama	44,745	41,559	44,981	0
Georgia+	33,638	38,593	40,768	21
Colorado+	26,900	34,326	37,659	40
Tennessee	32,588	32,653	34,804	7
Connecticut	27,071	27,695	30,862	14
Nebraska	17,652	18,702	19,403	10
Delaware	15,216	17,426	18,681	23
Rhode Island	14,050	14,994	16,567	18
Nevada	10,229	11,508	12,911	26
West Virginia	8,207	8,750	8,807	7
New Mexico+	2,411	2,715	3,551	47
Totals	756,676	831,548	897,588	
Weighted average percentage of gain				19

*Estimated

+This state also appears in the table of state-aided community colleges.

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GRAPEVINE

M. M. Chambers, Editor
Gwen B. Pruyne, Managing Editor

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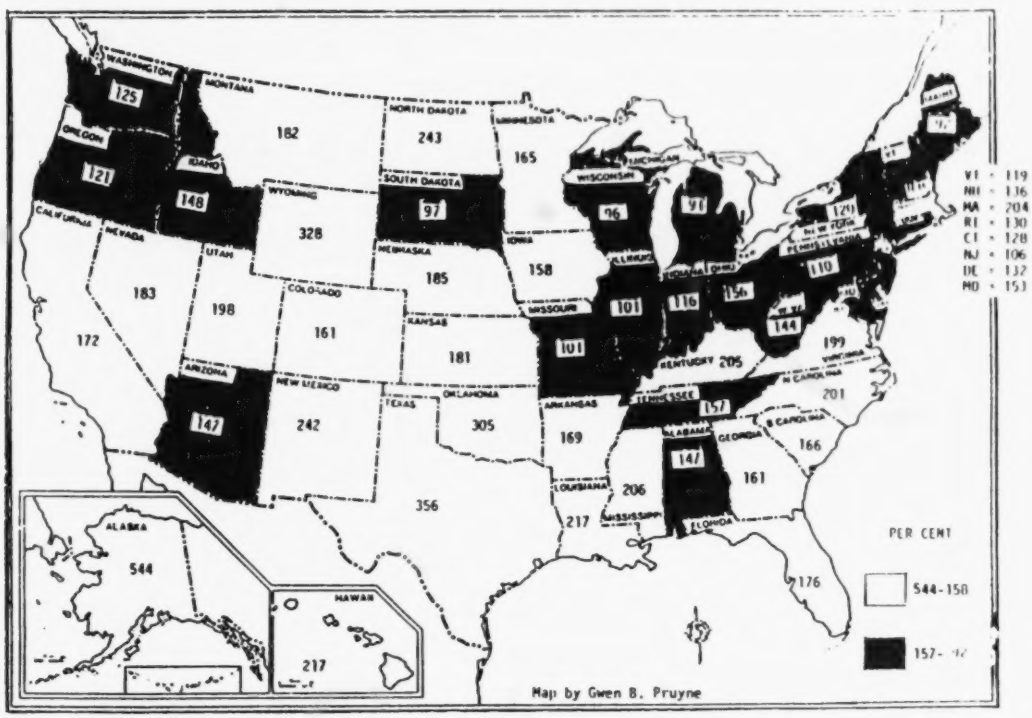
SINCE 1958 — **GRAPEVINE** — 25th YEAR

Number 306 — December 1983 — Page 1919

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and community colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.



Percentages of Gain over Ten Years, Fiscal 1984 over Fiscal 1974
The Fifty-State Weighted Average is 160%

IN THIS ISSUE

Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Vermont. 1920

How Fare the Two-year Community Colleges?. 1921-1924

* * * * * * *

MASSACHUSETTS AND MICHIGAN--A Revision and a Correction: The November GRAPEVINE carried a preliminary report for Massachusetts on page 1915, Table 11. A considerable amount for fringe benefits needs to be added to the data for 1983-84 and the two prior years. A tabulation for Massachusetts will be published when the data are available. Recently received is a correction for the University of Michigan, reported in Table 92, page 1904, GRAPEVINE (September 1983). The total for the University of Michigan should have been $183,860,000. The revisions below are for the 50-state summary, Table 14, page 1917, GRAPEVINE (November 1983).

Massachusetts	176,707	417,938	537,263	29	204	MA
Michigan	464,029	848,532	907,573	7	96	MI
Totals	9,797,005	22,954,495	25,496,751			
Weighted average percentages of gain				11	160	

Supplements

In the interest of timeliness, GRAPEVINE sometimes publishes tabulations which lack some allocations to the campuses of a university or university system. The tables below provide additional information which was not available earlier.

MINNESOTA. Table 15 supplements Table 80, page 1897, GRAPEVINE (August 1983):

Table 15. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the state universities in Minnesota, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums allocated (2)
State Universities -	
Mankato	25,990
St. Cloud	24,143
Moorhead	15,266
Bemidji	11,901
Winona	11,397
Southwest	8,431
Metro	2,765
System-wide	3,926
Subtotal, S U's - $103,819	

NEBRASKA. Table 16 supplements Table 83, page 1899, GRAPEVINE (August 1983):

Table 16. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Nebraska, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Nebraska -	
Lincoln	80,715
Medical center	42,602
Omaha	21,122
System-wide, administration	4,378
Subtotal, U of N - $148,817	

MISSOURI. Table 17 supplements Table 93, page 1904, GRAPEVINE (September 1983):

Table 17. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Missouri, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Missouri	
Columbia*	94,108
Kansas City	33,226
Rolla	19,881
St. Louis	19,751
System-wide	16,055
Subtotal, U of M - $183,021	

*Includes $12,826,688 for the university hospital.

VERMONT. Table 18 supplements Table 72, page 1893, GRAPEVINE (July 1983):

Table 18. Allocations of state tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of the Vermont State Colleges, fiscal year 1983-84, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums Allocated (2)
State Colleges -	
Castleton	2,169
Johnson	1,989
Lyndon	1,894
VT Technical College	2,019
Community College of VT	880
Central office & system-wide	1,454
Subtotal, S C's - $10,405	

HOW FARE THE TWO-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGES?

First it is necessary to distinguish two types: (1) colleges getting primary support from local taxing districts, plus state aid; and (2) those getting no local tax support, but all or almost all of their tax support for operating expenses from state taxation. These types appear herein in separate tables (Tables 19 and 20).

Here we report twenty-seven states in the first class and eighteen states in the second. The distinction is important because we do not report income from local taxes, and none of our figures is to be understood as including anything other than support from state tax funds.

Five states appear in both tables, because they have one or more community colleges in each of the two categories. Another handful of states are not mentioned in either tables, for various reasons which will be sketched in later paragraphs.

Gains for Fiscal 1984

GRAPEVINE's custom is to calculate the gains for each year over the immediately preceding two years (1984 over 1982). For 1984 this produces a weighted average gain of 6 per cent for the 27 states in Table 19, and 13 per cent for the 18 states in Table 20. Total appropriations in both approximate $4 billion.

Note that in Table 19 no fewer than 13 states appropriated as much as $50 million or more, and that these included all ten of the most populous states: California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, plus Maryland, Iowa and Oregon. In Table 20 six additional states appropriated $50 million or more: Washington, Virginia, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Minnesota. Several other states made ebullient gains, including Arizona, 47 per cent; Wyoming, 31 per cent; Mississippi, 30 per cent; and Texas, 28 per cent. The bad news is from California, where a persistently parsimonious governor somehow succeeded in influencing a Democratic legislature to reduce the appropriation for community colleges to ten per cent less than it was two years ago.

Analogous Schools in Other States

Among the ten states not included in either of the two tables, Wisconsin has a long-established system of Vocational, Technical and Adult Schools administered separately from the statewide system of higher education. Some of these schools, especially the larger ones, have long offered some instruction acceptable for transfer to the state universities, and thus could be properly said to be performing some of the functions of community colleges; but the name "community college" or "junior college" is not used in Wisconsin. The state also has a group of two-year "centers" now known as the Center System (a division of the statewide higher education system) developed over many years as university branches. Current appropriations for these two systems amount to about $70 million and $15 million respectively.

Alaska, Hawaii, and Kentucky have community college systems administered as integral parts of the principal state university. (In many other states one or more state universities operate one or several two-year branches, so that there are 100 to 150 such branches in the nation, not named community colleges, and not serving all the functions of the comprehensive community college concept, which comprises at least a division of liberal education, a division of occupational training and a division of adult education (cultural and vocational).

The New England states tend to maintain well-established small systems of vocational-technical schools, to suit their preoccupation with light industries. The more populous of these states have more recently added comprehensive community college systems. Utah has a somewhat similar pattern.

Diversity among Two-year Colleges

Not all two-year colleges are comprehensive. Many states have separate systems of vocational schools (often governed by the state board of education through its division of vocational education), and attended by varying mixes of high school graduates and nongraduates for varying periods of time, thus rendering it difficult to classify it as a segment of higher education or as a lower school.

However, experience of the past generation indicates a few probable tendencies which may be likely to grow stronger:

The most numerous prototype is the comprehensive community college.
There is not doubt that the two-year college is a segment of higher education.
University branches serve useful purposes in many circumstances.
There is a trend toward greater state tax support of community colleges.
The two-year college in all its varieties has done more to advance the accessibility of higher education to all than any event since the enactment of the Land-Grant Act of 1862.

Mindful of the numerous variations among the fifty states as to their policies and practices in the organization and management of public two-year colleges, we have selected the forty states named in Tables 19 and 20 as reasonably representative of the bulk of the nation for this brief but timely exhibit of state tax support for operating expenses for fiscal year 1984. We have tried to minimize some unnecessary bickering about nomenclature, and to leave an impression that the story of state tax support of the public community college sector of higher education in forty great states can not quickly be endowed with absolute uniformity or complete comparability.

The main point is that despite the perpetually predicted crisis, the persisting political and economic uncertainties and fears, and the occasional local setbacks, no catastrophic disaster has yet occurred. State tax support for public community colleges bids fair to aggregate somewhat more in 1984 than in any previous year.

Table 19. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1984 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,107,518	1,068,626	995,188	-10
Texas	334,959	365,045	430,369	28
Florida	279,453	296,337	319,518	14
North Carolina	193,923	204,359	220,787	14
New York*	174,481	189,046	195,801	12
Illinois**	154,575	155,290	159,333	3
Michigan	134,902	137,000	144,708	7
Maryland	58,326	61,915	66,369	14
New Jersey	55,663	56,188	58,188	5
Iowa	50,335	56,056	56,456	12
Ohio	44,532	53,659	55,809	25
Pennsylvania	44,600	47,700***	53,877	21
Oregon	51,347	46,855	50,593	-1
Mississippi	36,191	40,247	47,076	30
Arizona	30,431	40,343	44,618	47
Missouri	36,286	37,853	39,560	9
Wyoming	22,215	28,913	29,023	31
Kansas	20,066	21,935	23,637	18
Arkansas	13,394	14,344	14,502	8
Indiana+	8,477	7,518	10,961	29
Colorado*	8,635	9,824	10,004	16
Georgia*	5,937	6,137	6,577	11
Idaho	4,334	4,386	4,470	3
North Dakota	3,055	3,056	3,138	3
Montana	2,493	2,644	3,128	25
Oklahoma*	454	506	485	7
New Mexico*	338	338	403	19
Totals	2,876,920	2,956,120	3,044,578	
Weighted average percentage of gain				6

*This state also appears in the table of state community-junior colleges.

**Includes State Community College of East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.

***Estimated

+For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state, but partly by the county.

Table 20. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1981-82	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	184,570	184,570	190,609	3
Virginia	105,524	111,644	117,744	12
Massachusetts	83,588**	94,595**	107,453**	29
New York*	69,480	74,683	83,120	20
Oklahoma*	57,010	69,696	66,812	17
South Carolina	56,057	56,616	62,519	12
Minnesota	44,986	45,503	51,170	14
Alabama	41,559	44,981	45,100	9
Georgia*	38,593	40,768	42,374	10
Colorado*	34,326	37,659	39,892	16
Tennessee	32,653	34,804	35,153	8
Connecticut	27,695	30,862	33,388	21
Nebraska	18,702	19,403	21,595	15
Delaware	17,426	18,681	18,659	7
Rhode Island	14,994	16,567	17,596	17
Nevada	11,508	12,911	13,083	14
West Virginia	8,750	8,807	8,742	0
New Mexico*	2,715	3,551	3,429	26
Totals	850,136	906,301	958,438	
Weighted average percentages of gain				13

*This state also appears in the table of state-aided community colleges.
**Estimated

Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761

GRAPEVINE

M. M. Chambers, Editor
Gwen B. Pruyne, Managing Editor

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SINCE 1958

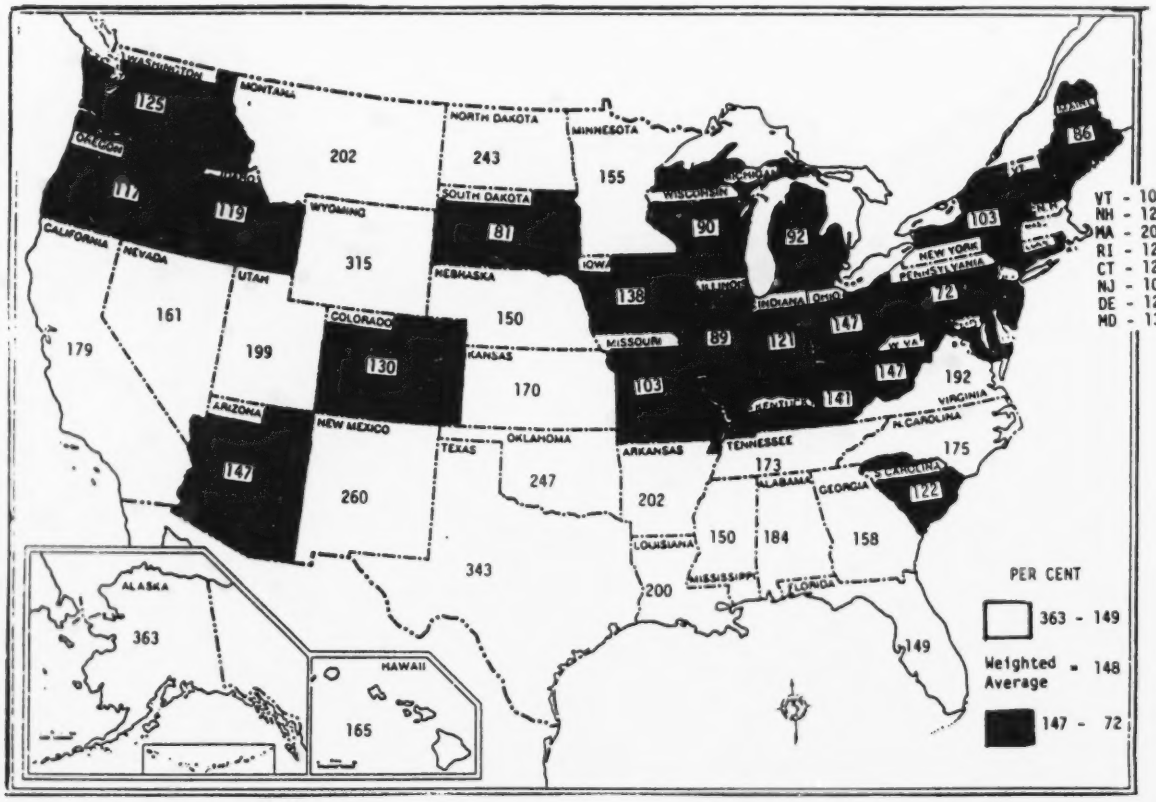
GRAPEVINE

26th YEAR

Number 316 November-December 1984 Page 1981

TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Percentages of Gain over Ten Years, Fiscal 1985 over Fiscal 1975
The Fifty-State Weighted Average is 148%



IN THIS ISSUE

Reports from California, Louisiana, Massachusetts and the University of Missouri. 1983-1984

How Fare the Two-Year Community Colleges in 1985? 1986-1988

Rank	State	10-yr gain %	2-yr gain %	2-yr gain Rank
1	Alaska	363	14	26
2	Texas	343	16	21
3	Wyoming	315	4	47
4	New Mexico	260	20	9
5	Oklahoma	247	-4	50
6	North Dakota	243	0	49
7	Massachusetts	206	36	1
8	Arkansas	202	26	4
9	Montana	202	13	31
10	Louisiana	200	11	40
11	Utah	199	18	13
12	Virginia	192	20	11
13	Alabama	184	23	6
14	California	179	16	19
15	North Carolina	175	21	7
16	Tennessee	173	27	3
17	Kansas	170	11	39
18	Hawaii	165	1	48
19	Nevada	161	8	45
20	Georgia	158	17	16
21	Minnesota	155	13	35
22	Mississippi	150	10	42
23	Nebraska	150	12	32
24	Florida	149	13	28
25	Ohio	147	13	30
26	Arizona	147	29	2
27	West Virginia	147	14	23
28	Kentucky	141	11	38
29	Iowa	138	7	46
30	Maryland	131	12	36
31	Colorado	130	10	43
32	Delaware	128	10	41
33	Washington	125	14	24
34	Connecticut	124	20	10
35	Rhode Island	124	16	22
36	New Hampshire	123	21	8
37	South Carolina	122	25	5
38	Indiana	121	17	18
39	Idaho	119	17	14
40	Oregon	117	17	17
41	Vermont	107	13	27
42	New York	103	17	15
43	Missouri	103	12	34
44	New Jersey	102	18	12
45	Michigan	92	16	20
46	Wisconsin	90	12	33
47	Illinois	89	14	25
48	Maine	86	11	37
49	South Dakota	81	9	44
50	Pennsylvania	72	13	29

Nationwide 10-year gain average =148%

The national maps appearing in the September-October issue of GRAPEVINE and in this issue may be used with the column of data to the left. These figures permit some observations about the 10-year and the most recent two-year periods of gain.

The 10-year period of gain (1974-75 to 1984-85) shows a pattern where relatively high rates of gain in the support of higher education were made by the states in the Southeast, the Plains, some Western states and one New England state. Of these 24 states in the higher grouping, six were among the highest gainers in the most recent two-year comparison.

The states which had 10-year rates of gain below the national average were primarily in the Northeast, upper Midwest, and Northwest, with four scattered among other sections of the country. About half of these lower ten-year gainers were in the mid-range of the most recent two-year gains, and about half appeared in the lowest grouping of states in the most recent two-year period.

Some additional patterns of interest are evident from the column of data to the left. Only three states showed a gain of more than 300% over the 10-year period, while six states exhibited gains of less than 99% in the support of higher education. Four of these six states are in the Midwest or Mid-Atlantic.

In the most recent two-year period, only Massachusetts exceeded a 30% gain. Ten states showed gains in the 20-29% range, and seven demonstrated two-year gains of 9% or less. Compared with previous two-year gains, this current pattern finds more states clustered around the nationwide average (16%) with approximately half of the states in the 12% to 17% range.

Because of the diversity among the states, no sweeping generalizations can be drawn. Possible interpretations are that some states are demonstrating economic recovery, others have increased taxes either temporarily or permanently, and some are exerting extraordinary efforts due to the more recent educational reform movement.

CALIFORNIA. The table below is an update of the former report which appeared in GRAPEVINE (September-October 1984) Table 69, page 1976. Since the figures for the individual campuses of the University of California and the California State University are unchanged, they are not repeated below.

Table 77. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in California, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
University of California*	1,450,798
California State University	
19 campuses*	964,229
International programs*	1,506
Systemwide admin & programs	26,738
Systemwide provisions	45,129
Salary increases*	101,861
Subtotal, CSU - $1,139,463	
Community Colleges	1,109,889
State operations*	5,149
Subtotal, CC's - $1,115,038	
Hastings College of Law*	9,138
California Maritime Academy*	4,874
Student aid commission*	90,461
Postsecondary Ed Commission*	2,869
Total	3,812,641

*Unchanged from the former report

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PUBLICATION

The Status of Collective Bargaining in Illinois Community Colleges, 1983-84, written by Ned B. Lovell, William E. Piland and Edna Schack of Illinois State University, is the third in a series begun in 1982. This analysis of the Illinois community colleges compares findings with a similar study done two years ago. The authors contend that collective bargaining is a major concern of both faculty and management, but that it can be constructively dealt with if it is understood. The data can be used to facilitate preparations for negotiations in other states as well as Illinois. The monograph may be ordered from the Center for the Study of Educational Finance, 331 DeGarmo, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761, $4.00, prepaid. (Check payable to the Center for the Study of Ed Finance)

LOUISIANA. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1984-85:

Table 78. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Louisiana, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
Louisiana State University System	
Baton Rouge	91,559
Medical Center	114,334
Ctr for Ag Sci & Rural Dev	46,755
Law Center	4,565
Veterinary medicine	11,797
New Orleans campus	30,257
Shreveport campus	8,068
Alexandria campus	4,002
Eunice campus	2,998
System administration	4,020
Subtotal, LSU - $318,355	
Board of Trustees System	
U of Southwestern Louisiana	35,997
Louisiana Tech University	25,702
Northeast Louisiana U	25,309
Southeastern Louisiana U	18,268
Northwestern State U	16,895
Nicholls State U	16,706
McNeese State U	17,890
Grambling State U	14,769
Delgado Community College	11,970
System administration	760
Subtotal, Bd of T - $184,266	
Southern University System	
Baton Rouge	28,777
New Orleans	7,711
Shreveport	3,948
System administration	1,859
Subtotal, SUS - $42,295	
T. H. Harris scholarships	1,154
Student incentive grants	1,009
Board of Regents, admin	1,468
Research and development*	1,400
Aid to private institutions	3,383
Tulane medical school	592
Nursing faculty stipends	95
SREB	436
Other programs	609
Subtotal, Bd of R - $7,983	
LA University marine consortium	725
Total	555,787

(Footnotes on page 1984)

LOUISIANA (Footnotes)

*Includes $800,000 from interagency transfers of dedicated funds.

Notes: The institutional figures include statutorily dedicated funds from the college racing fund, Rockerfeller trust and protection funds and LSU firemen's training fund.

The figures do not include estimated faculty salary increases, group insurance rate increases, or an amount to be returned to the state treasurery due to early retirements.

MASSACHUSETTS. Appropriations of state tax funds for operating expenses of higher education, fiscal year 1984-85:

Table 79. State tax-fund appropriations for operating expenses of higher education in Massachusetts, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

Institutions (1)	Sums appropriated (2)
U of Massachusetts -	
Amherst	122,653
Worcester	23,584
Boston	45,447
President's office	503
Subtotal, U of M - $192,187	
State Colleges -	
Salem	15,655
Bridgewater	15,133
Fitchburg	12,573
Westfield	10,373
Framingham	10,076
Worcester	9,943
Mass College of Art	7,255
Mass Maritime	6,965
North Adams	6,909
Subtotal, S C's - $94,882	
University of Lowell	36,057
Southeastern Mass U	22,476

(Continued in the next column)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued from preceding col)

Community Colleges -	
Springfield	9,999
North Shore	9,148
Northern Essex	7,931
Massasoit	7,491
Holyoke	7,205
Bunker Hill	7,119
Middlesex	6,119
Bristol	6,098
Quinsigamond	5,639
Roxbury	5,468
Berkshire	5,254
Cape Cod	5,079
Mt. Wachusett	4,922
Mass Bay	4,835
Greenfield	4,366
Subtotal, C C's - $96,673	
Fringe benefits	81,420
Collective bargaining	51,467
Board of Regents	3,432
Scholarships	50,000
Other*	12,770
Total	641,364

*Data processing at the state colleges, marine fisheries program at Mass Maritime Academy, Institute of Governmental Services at U of Massachusetts and statewide reserves.

MISSOURI. The table below supplements Table 53, page 1964, GRAPEVINE (July 1984):

Table 80. Allocations of state tax-funds appropriations for operating expenses of the University of Missouri, fiscal year 1984-85, in thousands of dollars.

Institution (1)	Sums allocated (2)
University of Missouri	
Columbia*	100,790
Kansas City	36,926
Rolla	22,103
St. Louis	21,960
Food for 21st Century	460
System-wide	17,768
Subtotal, U of M - $200,007	

*Includes $13,734,108 for the university hospital.

OVERVIEW OF 1984-85

Each year GRAPEVINE provides limited data from which approximate comparisons among the fifty states as to their tax support of higher education can be observed.

One example of such an item is a column of "two year gains" in the sums appropriated from state tax sources for operating expenses of higher education by each of the fifty states. The 50-state summary table, published in the September-October GRAPEVINE, page 1974, Table 67, exhibited a "percentage of two-year gain" for each state and for the nationwide aggregate of fifty states. The 50-state percentage of two-year gain for fiscal year 1983-84 (last year) turned out to be approximately 11 per cent--the lowest reported in many years. For the current fiscal year 1984-85, this figure appears to be about 16 per cent.

This upturn, though encouraging, can scarcely be the basis of an infallible prophecy that the rates of gain in immediate and near future years will continue rapidly upward, because the "vital signs" of the national economy are still somewhat unstable and uncertain, and there is still much doubt and disagreement concerning many important elements of economic health, such as reduction of unemployment, excessive interest rates, and the condition of several major industries, including housing, motor vehicles, steel, agriculture, and others, to say nothing of repeated erratic occurrences in the money markets.

Entering the arena of conjecture, it is noteworthy that the data provided in GRAPEVINE was assembled and circulated almost on the eve of the quadrennial national and state elections of November 1984. For many decades these periodic exercises in government have been followed, more often than not, by a boom or boomlet in economic activities. Another possible basis for sanguine prediction is the unusual number of prestigious and respected philanthropic foundations, commissions, task forces, and other public and private agencies that bestirred themselves in 1983 and produced influential reports alleging shortcomings and slippages in the quality and performance of education in the United States (chiefly in public high schools and also in colleges and universities).

These reports proposed a great variety of remedies in the form of improved support, administration and teaching; and indeed, almost all the functions of education. Many of the writers were candid in declaring the necessary improvements in personnel, management, and facilities would require more money to be invested in schools and schooling than ever before.

Widely circulated nationwide, many of these proposals received serious attention from some state governors and legislators, and a few states have already enacted statutes designed to implement some of the recommendations. Granted that not all of the many proposals may be most suitable for their purposes, nevertheless, the unprecedented wave of thoughtful disucssion, if it can be maintained with its initial momentum, may bring significant positive effects.

Twenty-six Years

The arrival of the 1985 report marks the twenty-sixth consecutive annual report in this series, which now essays a new life after having completed a quarter of a century. We would be most remiss if we did not acknowledge the indispensable help of our voluntary correspondents in each of the fifty states, and of numerous other colleagues and friends in various institutions and agencies.

HOW FARES STATE SUPPORT OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGES IN 1985?

The two-year community colleges are the focus of the two tables on pages 1987 and 1988. In the 27 states shown in Table 81, the primary support is local taxes. State aid is an additional revenue source along with student tuition and fees and federal funds. The other group of 19 states, Table 82, includes community colleges characterized by state tax support as a primary revenue source. These colleges also utilize student tuition and fees and federal funds to the extent available, but they do not rely on local taxes as the primary source of operating revenue. The five states of New York, Oklahoma, Georgia, Colorado, and New Mexico are included in both tables because each of those five states has at least one college typifying the state pattern and at least one college typifying the "local" college pattern.

Several features of these two tables deserve mention. First, there are over one billion dollars appropriated for the first time in Fiscal Year 1985 by state governments to each of the two groupings of community colleges. While state aid to local community colleges has exceeded one billion dollars for some time, the aggregate amount of state appropriations for state community colleges has been less than one billion dollars per annum.

Second, the two groupings exhibit great diversity. Diversity is the heritage of community colleges in terms of student characteristics, financial support, curricular offerings, geographic location and surroundings, and physical plant. One aspect of this institutional diversity is the relative size of the community college systems in the states. While the number of community colleges is not shown in these tables, it is well known that California has more community colleges (106) than any of the other states. Several of the other states having larger appropriations also fall into this category of having relatively larger community college systems. At the other end of the continuum, several of the states with relatively smaller appropriations have proportionately smaller community college systems.

The third feature of these two tables is that the most recent two-year gain for each grouping is 13 per cent. Contrast the most recent two-year gains with selected years over a ten-year period, as follows:

PERCENTAGES OF WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF TWO-YEAR GAINS

	1974-75 over 1972-73	1976-77 over 1974-75	1978-79 over 1976-77	1980-81 over 1978-79	1982-83 over 1980-81	1984-85 over 1982-83
State Community Colleges	44	28	16	24	19	13
State-aided Local Comm Colls	36	36	37	23	10	13

These few snapshots indicate that the rate of gain is less now than in earlier years, and one can make this same observation for gains in state support of all of higher education on a nationwide basis. Nationwide the rates of two-year gains in the twenties (20% or greater) were common in the early 1970s with rates in the teens (13% or greater) being more common in the 1980s. Until recently, the rates for the two types of community colleges exceeded that for all higher education nationwide.

The overall contribution of the states to community colleges can be viewed as substantial. In each of the tables approximately half of the states made appropriations of $50 million or more per state. Were local tax sources taken into consideration, it is quite possible that the uneven pattern of two-year gains would be somewhat diminished.

Table 81. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID OF LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1985 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85	2-yr gain per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,068,626	1,066,169	1,115,038	4
Texas	365,045	430,369	449,940	23
Florida	296,337	319,518	335,312	13
North Carolina	204,359	220,787	256,571	26
New York*	189,046	195,801	227,071	20
Illinois**	155,290	159,333	170,963	10
Michigan	137,000	144,708	159,307	16
Maryland	61,915	66,369	77,740	26***
Pennsylvania	(Est)47,700	53,877	71,300	49
New Jersey	56,188	58,188	67,708	21
Ohio	53,659	55,809	60,591	13
Iowa	56,056	54,875	57,590	3
Oregon	46,855	50,593	54,190	16
Mississippi	40,247	47,076	48,609	21
Arizona	40,343	44,618	47,758	18
Missouri	37,853	39,560	43,345	15
Wyoming	28,913	29,023	29,023	0
Kansas	21,935	23,637	25,565	17
Arkansas	14,344	14,502	18,807	31
Indiana+	8,201	10,961	12,538	53++
Colorado*	9,824	10,004	10,198	4
Georgia*	6,137	6,577	6,766	10+++
Idaho	4,386	4,470	5,136	17
North Dakota	3,056	3,138	3,138	3
Montana	2,644	3,128	3,245	23
Oklahoma*	485	485	453	-7
New Mexico*	338	403	432	28
Totals	2,956,782	3,113,978	3,358,334	
Weighted average percentage of gain				13

*This state also appears in the table of state community-junior colleges.

**Includes State Community College of East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support

***Percentage is somewhat overstated because the 1984-85 figure contains some retirement funds while the 1982-83 figure does not.

+For Vincennes University, a two-year community college largely supported by the state, but partly by the county.

++Percentage is somewhat overstated because of a state budgetary rollover involving appropriations for 1982-83 through 1984-85.

+++Somewhat understated because the figure for 1982-83 was subsequently reduced by the legislature and the institutional figures are not known.

Table 82. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY-JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1985 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1982-83	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85	2-yr gain Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	184,570	190,609	190,609	3
Virginia	111,644	117,744	127,860	15
Massachusetts	80,812	86,697	96,673	20
New York*	74,683	83,120	81,664	9
Oklahoma*	66,825	66,812	62,734	-6
South Carolina	56,616	62,519	70,154	24
Minnesota	45,503	51,170	52,779	16
Alabama	44,981	45,100	52,742	17
Georgia*	40,768	42,374	50,064	23**
Colorado*	37,659	39,892	41,782	11
Tennessee	34,804	35,153	51,666	48
Connecticut	30,862	33,388	37,103	20
Nebraska	19,403	21,595	23,089	19
Delaware	18,681	18,659	18,891	1
Rhode Island	16,567	17,596	18,685	13
Nevada	12,911	13,083	13,750	6
Utah	10,819	11,407	12,853	19
West Virginia	8,807	8,742	9,632	9
New Mexico*	3,551	4,529	5,787	63
Totals	900,466	950,189	1,018,517	
Weighted average percentage of gain				13

*This state also appears in the table of state-aided community colleges.

**Percentage of gain is somewhat understated because the 1981-82 appropriation was subsequently reduced by executive order and the exact revised figure is unknown.

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TIMELY DATA CIRCULATED WHILE CURRENT

Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and community colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

IN THIS ISSUE

THIRTY-SIX MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES, EACH RECEIVING MORE THAN $100,000,000 OF STATE TAX FUNDS, ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM CONSOLIDATED SYSTEMS. . .2047-2049

COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN 43 STATES RECEIVE OVER $4.7 BILLION OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES IN FISCAL YEAR 1986 2050-2052

* * * * * *

MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES AND CONSOLIDATED SYSTEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

As has been the custom in Grapevine, we briefly focus on a grouping of multi-campus universities and on a grouping of consolidated systems of higher education. Multi-campus universities are found in this issue and consolidated systems will appear in the April Grapevine. These 68 institutional groupings include approximately two-thirds of all of the state tax funds appropriated for the operating expenses of higher education nationwide.

A brief explanation will distinguish between multi-campus universities and consolidated systems of higher education. Multi-campus universities usually have, as their primary campus, the oldest and, perhaps, the largest state university in the grouping. With the more recent expansion of other state universities and colleges, the matter of campus size may vary. However, the oldest and most senior institution will likely be a primary or, if you will, a "home" campus. Another organizational feature common to multi-campus universities is their having branch or regional campuses (either two-year or four-year) located at distances from the main campus. In their seminal work on this topic, The Multicampus University, Lee and Bowen noted that a "coexistence of geographically distinct communities defines the multicampus university." Finally, a particularly distinguishing feature of multi-campus universities is their having all of the campuses, primary and branch or regional alike, under the governance of the original board. The University of California, which at one time had its main campus at Berkeley, has grown to a grouping of nine campuses, all of which are under a single governing board, the University of California Board of Regents.

(continued on page 2048)

Multi-Campus Universities (continued from page 2047)

Consolidated systems, on the other hand, include campuses which existed before the formation of the system. These pre-existing campuses may be located at distances from one another. Each of the campuses is administered as a separate entity, but the organizational feature distinctive of consolidated systems is that the system has a single governing board, not linked with the primary campus, as in the multi-campus universities. Indeed, the governing board may be located in a place apart from the campuses under its jurisdiction, such as the state capital.

Another issue often entangled with consolidated systems is the issue of statewide coordination and governance of higher education. Consolidated systems may function in states having state-level coordinating boards with statutory powers in specified areas such as budget formulation, master planning, and program review. The April issue of Grapevine will feature an article by Aims McGuinness of the Education Commission of the States focusing on current trends in statewide coordination and governance. In addition to this article, there will be a table of the appropriations to these consolidated systems, arranged according to those systems having a governing board for all public institutions and those having a governing board for senior institutions with a separate agency for community colleges.

Table 47 includes 36 multi-campus universities, each receiving in excess of $100,000,000 of state tax fund appropriations for their operating expenses. The appropriations figures displayed in the table are for state tax funds only. The total operating budget for any one of the multi-campus universities would be considerably larger in magnitude than merely the state tax appropriations because of the addition of other revenue sources in the total operating budget for a campus (such as student tuition and fees, research and grants, gifts and philanthropy, auxiliary revenue sources, state non-tax sources, and other special purpose sources).

Over $9 billion were appropriated for FY 86 to these 36 multi-campus universities. This equals nearly one-third of the 30.7 billion dollars appropriated for all of higher education nationally for 1985-1986.

Included in the multi-campus table are universities in 29 states. There are two multi-campus universities in four states, and these include the University of Alabama and Auburn University, Indiana University and Purdue, the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University, and the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University. In Texas, there are four multi-campus universities: the University of Texas, Texas A&M University, the University of Houston, and Texas Tech University. These four multi-campus universities in Texas received $1.25 billion in state tax funds for FY 86, representing nearly 57% of the state tax appropriations for higher education in Texas in this fiscal year.

Table 47. THIRTY-SIX MULTI-CAMPUS UNIVERSITIES RECEIVING $100,000,000 OR MORE OF STATE TAX FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL YEARS 1975-76, 1983-84, AND 1985-86, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

Institutions	Year 1975-76	Year 1983-84	Year 1985-86	2-year gain %	10-year gain %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
U of California	584,585	1,110,012	1,646,441	48	182
U of Texas System	300,499	805,518	785,279	-3	161
U of Illinois	218,845	391,283	461,046	18	111
U of Minnesota	149,205	295,926	344,893	17	131
Louisiana State U	99,837	278,584	329,159	18	230
U of Maryland	129,981	234,210	285,811	22	120
Texas A&M U	97,476	278,966	260,326	-7	167
Ohio State U*	118,141	212,620	250,744	18	112
Indiana U	112,021	205,005	238,998	17	113
U of Missouri	119,445	183,021	241,247	**	102
U of Alaska	52,973	218,167	235,757	8	***
U of Massachusetts	90,717	189,669	233,006	23	157
U of Michigan	120,635	183,860	232,020	26	92
U of Tennessee	85,809	173,061	221,729	28	158
U of Hawaii	95,231	181,560	208,636	15	119
U of Alabama	76,974	131,371	202,440	54	163
Rutgers, St U of NJ	82,357	150,615	195,427	30	137
U of Arkansas	65,788	123,424	181,994	47	177
U of Kentucky	75,831	163,602	177,975	9	135
Pennsylvania St U	102,708	149,368	171,638	15	67
Purdue U	78,874	139,387	165,938	19	110
U of Nebraska	76,253	150,508	165,175	10	117
Southern Illinois U	87,739	134,082	156,815	17	79
U of Connecticut	70,100	121,139	149,740	24	114
U of Colorado	52,265	135,717	148,869	10	185
U of South Carolina	49,557	107,296	137,002	28	176
Arizona State U	45,177	104,664	136,754	31	203
U of Kansas	60,614	127,674	135,655	6	124
U of Iowa	63,567	125,560	134,047	7	111
U of Oklahoma	38,483	110,395	119,743	8	211
U of Virginia	44,704	95,370	118,627	24	165
Auburn U	44,840	72,407	116,471	61	160
Oklahoma State U	26,503	103,061	111,830	9	322
U of Houston	50,270	127,824	105,683	-17	110
U of New Mexico	33,043	89,056	103,907	17	214
Texas Tech U	51,149	118,028	102,289	-13	100
Totals	3,652,196	7,522,010	9,013,111		
Weighted percentages of gain				20	147

*Includes an estimated sum for the four branch campuses at Mansfield, Lima, Marion, and Newark

**Not comparable because the FY1986 figure contains a sum for social security which was reported separately in 1984.

***Not comparable because the FY1986 figure contains a substantial sum for student financial aid which was not reported in 1976.

Table 48. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS IN AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL 1986 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85	Year 1985-86	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
California	1,066,446	1,117,678	1,188,504	11
Texas	430,368	449,940	443,411	3
Florida	321,022	335,312	356,133	11
North Carolina	220,786	256,571	261,587	18
New York*	195,801	227,071	258,759	32
Illinois**	159,333	170,963	191,632	20
Michigan	144,708	159,307	175,537	21
Maryland	80,082	92,173	96,710	21
Pennsylvania	66,891	69,057	85,355	28
New Jersey	58,188	67,708	75,613	30
Ohio	55,907	59,584	68,262	22
Mississippi	47,473	50,423	60,691	28
Iowa	54,875	57,590	57,767	5
Arizona	44,620	47,758	57,410	29
Oregon	50,593	54,190	57,235	13
Missouri	39,560	43,345	50,899+	29
Wyoming	29,023	29,023	32,979	14
Kansas	23,637	25,565	27,695	17
Nebraska	21,596	23,089	23,141	7
Arkansas	14,502	18,807	22,941	58
Indiana***	11,178	12,648	14,657	31
Colorado*	10,004	10,198	10,087	1
Georgia*	6,577	6,766	6,520	-1
Idaho	4,470	5,236	5,515	23
Montana	3,128	3,245	3,210	3
New Mexico*	764	800	907	19
Oklahoma*	485	453	508	5
Totals	3,162,017	3,394,500	3,633,665	
Weighted average percentage of gain				15

*One of five states having both local and state community colleges.
**Includes State Community College in East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.
***For Vincennes University, a two-year community college supported primarily by the state but partly by the county.
+Includes one time funding for computer, science and library equipment and materials.

Table 49. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1986 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1983-84	Year 1984-85	Year 1985-86	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Washington	189,236	189,237	198,230	5
Virginia	117,744	127,885	132,839	13
Massachusetts	90,729	108,990	123,386	36
New York*	83,120	81,664	84,304	1
Oklahoma*	66,812	62,734	71,580	7
South Carolina	62,519	70,154	84,425	35
Minnesota	51,843	53,270	61,167	18
Alabama	45,100	52,742	66,088	47
Georgia*	42,374	50,064	53,534	26
Colorado*	39,892	41,781	44,721	12
Tennessee	43,224	51,666	55,512	28
Connecticut	33,388	37,103	40,183	20
Delaware	18,659	18,891	20,070	8
Rhode Island	17,596	18,685	19,608	11
Nevada	13,083	13,948	17,412	33
Utah	11,411	12,853	14,205	24
West Virginia	8,742	9,632	10,138	16
New Mexico*	4,168	5,390	5,723	37
North Dakota	3,138	3,138	4,748	51
Totals	942,778	1,009,827	1,107,873	
Weighted average percentage of gain				18

*One of five states having both local and state community colleges.

Community/junior colleges are an extremely important segment of American higher education, as demonstrated clearly in the two tables above. One finds these two-year institutions located in 43 of the 50 states. In the remaining seven states, there are two-year colleges including vocational-technical institutes or two-year branch campuses of universities. These are excluded from the tables above because in most instances they may not have a full or comprehensive range of academic programs.

These two tables display two separate groups of community/junior colleges. In Table 48, there are 27 states having community colleges where the primary funding sources are local taxing districts and other sources of revenue may include some state aid as well as student tuition. On the other hand, there are 19 states where financial support of community colleges comes primarily from the state with little or no local tax support (Table 49). Five states appear in both tables--Colorado, Georgia, New Mexico, New York, and Oklahoma--because they have at least one community college exemplifying each of the two patterns of support.

(continued on page 2052)

Community Colleges (continued from page 2051)

Some observations can be made about these two tables and the support of community colleges. First, there is a substantial amount of state tax funds going toward the support of local as well as state community colleges. For FY 86, these amounts are in excess of three billion dollars for local state-aided community colleges and in excess of one billion dollars for state community colleges. The locally-sponsored community college is the predominant structure which has evolved in the two-year college sector over the years, thus it is not surprising that more states exhibit this local funding pattern for community colleges. The states in this local grouping include those states well-known for having large community college systems with a major share of support coming from local taxes. These include California and the other eight states in the top grouping, each of which provides in excess of $85 million in state tax funds annually in the support of community colleges. There are fewer states with state tax funds as the primary funding source.

The second observation is to note that the percent of gain over the previous two years rose for both types of community colleges over the 13 percent of gain demonstrated one year ago for FY 85. And even this 13 percent gain was higher than the 6 percent gain for local community colleges in FY 84 but the same for state community colleges in FY 84 (13%). In FY 86 local community colleges showed a 15% two-year gain, and state colleges gained 18% over the preceding two years.

During the period from FY 84 to FY 86, there also were positive gains for all of higher education on a nationwide basis. The lowest two-year percentage of gain since 1960 occurred in FY 84 (11%), followed by two years of consecutive positive gain in state support for higher education. This same pattern is true, also, for the community/junior colleges.

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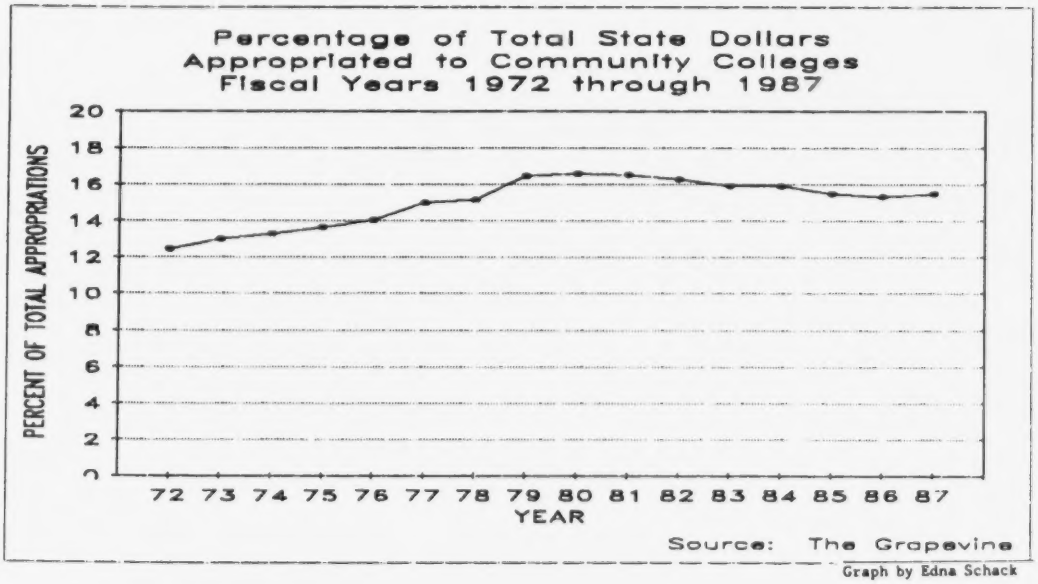
Reports on state tax legislation; state appropriations for universities, colleges, and community colleges; legislation affecting education beyond the high school.

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE TRENDS, 1970-71 to 1983-84. 2102-2104

Excerpts from the December 1986 issue of OERI BULLETIN regarding percentages of funds from various sources and amounts of current funds expended per FTE student in public and private institutions.



Graph by Edna Schack

STATE TAX FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES. . . 2101, 2105-2106

The graph above shows that for the past ten years community colleges in 42 states received about 15% to 16% of the total tax funds appropriated for the operating expenses of all higher education in the 50 states. This is up from 13% 15 years ago.

"State-aided" Community Colleges received almost $3.5 billion, a two-year gain of 11 percent. 2105

Appropriations to "state" community colleges in twenty states total almost $1.5 billion 2106

Table 1. Percentages of Current Funds Revenues of Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education by Source, 1975-76 to 1983-84.

Source	1975-1976	1979-1980	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tuition & fees from students					
Public	13.0	12.5	13.5	14.5	14.9
Private	36.5	35.9	37.6	38.6	38.8
Federal government					
Public	14.9	13.1	11.4	10.6	10.5
Private	19.2	19.4	16.9	15.7	15.7
State governments					
Public	44.6	46.3	45.3	44.8	44.3
Private	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Local governments					
Public	5.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Private	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Private gifts, grants, contracts					
Public	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
Private	10.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.4
Endowment income					
Public	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Private	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.2
Sales and services					
Public	17.5	19.2	20.4	20.6	20.6
Private	23.3	23.6	23.8	24.4	24.1
Other sources					
Public	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Private	3.0	3.9	4.5	4.1	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey, as reported in the OERI BULLETIN, December 1987, pp. 7 and 8.

The table on this page and the commentary on the next page have been adapted by Gwen B. Pruyne from the OERI BULLETIN, December 1986, pp. 2-3. Questions concerning the surveys used as data sources for this report should be directed to the Postsecondary Education Statistics Division, Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20208-1404. Detailed institutional-level college finance data may be purchased in computer tape format from the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. For more information, call toll free (800) 424-1616, or write Information Systems and Media Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW, Washington, DC, 20208-1327.

HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCE TRENDS, 1970-71 TO 1983-84

"Colleges and universities are funded by a wide variety of sources.....The shares of revenues from these different sources have not fluctuated dramatically in recent years, but there have been some significant shifts." So begins the December 1986 issue of the OERI BULLETIN, from the Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Table 1 (page 2102) illustrates some of these shifts from FY1971 to FY1984. It also clarifies some misconceptions regarding the proportions of support which come from the various sources. Taking into account that these percentages represent the averages for all fifty states, it is interesting to note that in FY1984, tuition and fees from students represented a little less that two-fifths of the revenues for the private institutions, while the proportion from federal, state and local governments accounted for about 18 percent. In the public sector, the corresponding percentages were: tuition and fees from students, approximately 15%; governmental bodies, approximately 58%. The greatest increase over the eight-year period for both public and private appears to be in the category of sales and services. The OERI BULLETIN comments: "The scope of auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, food services, book stores, and athletic stadiums) and hospitals operated by public colleges has grown somewhat faster than the general education segment of college operations.....The proportion of revenues from sales and services rose slightly, but this increase was due to a sizable jump in revenues from hospitals operated by private colleges."

CURRENT FUNDS EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENTS

"After adjusting for increases in student enrollment and inflation (for all) colleges and universities, expenditures per full-time-equivalent student rose only two percent between 1973-74 and 1983-84. Expenditures per student fell in 1975-76, 1980-81, and 1981-82. The 1975-76 shift may be attributed to rapidly rising enrollment which exceeded growth in expenditures. The later fluctuations were affected by increasing enrollment and inflation, particularly in 1980-81. Enrollment and inflation changes can easily affect expenditures per student in the short run, because many decisions about college budgets are made by boards and legislatures before accurate student enrollment and inflation rates can be anticipated, particularly at public colleges." (OERI BULLETIN, page 2)

Table 2 on page 2104 shows that annual expenditures per student at public colleges (adjusted for inflation) fell by more than 4 percent from 1978-79 to 1983-84. These fluctuations can be partially attributed to increases in FTE enrollment which climbed 3% in fall 1980 and fall 1981, about 1% in fall 1982, and remained nearly level for 1983, showing negative correlation between changes in student enrollment and changes in public college expenditures per student.

Public 2- and 4-year colleges show differing trends. Between 1973-74 and 1983-84, inflation-adjusted expenditures-per-student at public 4-year institutions rose 8%, while FTE expenditures at public 2-year colleges fell by more than 11% during the same time period. The 2-year colleges lost some ground in the mid 1970s when enrollments rose dramatically. Private 4-year institutions showed an increased in FTE expenditures to $13,650 in 1983-84, while the private 2-year colleges decreased to $3,710 per FTE student in 1983-84.

Table 2. Current Funds Expenditures Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student in Institutions of Higher Education, by Type and Control of Institution, 1970-71 to 1983-84.

	4-yr Institutions			2-yr Institutions		
	Current Dollars	Constant 1983-84 Dollars*	Per FTE Student Constant 1983-84 Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant 1983-84 Dollars*	Per FTE Student Constant 1983-84 Dollars*
	(In $ millions)			(In $ millions)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Public Institutions						
1970-71	12,899	32,638	9,218	2,097	5,306	3,757
1971-72	14,014	33,580	9,000	2,470	5,919	3,669
1972-73	15,146	34,465	9,299	3,058	6,958	3,984
1973-74	16,802	35,711	9,436	3,534	7,512	4,071
1974-75	19,309	37,805	9,826	4,181	8,186	3,903
1975-76	21,392	39,283	9,684	4,792	8,800	3,569
1976-77	23,411	40,370	10,096	5,224	9,009	3,831
1977-78	25,013	40,433	10,011	5,712	9,233	3,917
1978-79	27,600	41,407	10,362	6,132	9,200	4,030
1979-80	30,979	42,320	10,425	6,789	9,274	3,975
1980-81	34,677	42,759	10,283	7,602	9,374	3,774
1981-82	37,890	42,456	10,088	8,330	9,334	3,628
1982-83	40,616	42,799	10,140	8,957	9,439	3,589
1983-84**	43,588	43,588	10,219	9,499	9,499	3,631
Private Institutions						
1970-71	8,150	20,621	12,280	230	581	5,512
1971-72	8,837	21,174	12,465	239	572	5,416
1972-73	9,507	21,633	12,721	245	557	5,557
1973-74	10,110	21,488	12,496	267	568	5,443
1974-75	11,287	22,099	12,566	280	549	5,384
1975-76	12,419	22,806	12,368	300	551	4,853
1976-77	13,641	23,523	12,718	324	559	4,945
1977-78	14,885	24,062	12,691	360	582	4,739
1978-79	16,563	24,848	12,832	425	638	4,805
1979-80	18,682	25,521	13,042	464	634	4,594
1980-81	21,163	26,095	13,027	610	752	4,333
1981-82	23,444	26,270	12,869	676	758	3,950
1982-83	25,623	27,000	13,312	740	780	3,666
1983-84**	28,092	28,092	13,650	815	815	3,710

*Dollars adjusted by the Higher Education Price Index.
**Expenditure-per-student calculation includes only those institutions for which both finance and enrollment data were available.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" and "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys.

Table 3. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS TO STATE AIDED PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1984-85	Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,110,708	1,172,165	1,199,057	8
Texas	449,940	443,411	446,436	- 1
Florida	335,312	356,133	392,662	17
New York*	227,071	258,759	275,530	21
Illinois**	170,963	191,632	203,240	19
Michigan	159,307	176,748	186,722	17
Maryland	92,173	96,708	98,143	6
New Jersey	69,430	77,515	83,765	21
Ohio	59,584	69,837	78,243 (est)	31
Pennsylvania	69,057	77,500	77,500	12
Iowa	57,590	57,767	60,003	4
Arizona	47,758	57,410	59,905	25
Oregon	54,190	57,235	59,571	10
Missouri	43,345	47,782	51,845	20
Mississippi	50,423	57,467	50,000	- 1
Wyoming	29,023	32,051	32,051	10
Kansas	25,565	27,695	27,056	6
Nebraska	23,089	22,447	22,447	- 3
Arkansas	18,807	22,941	20,790	11
Indiana***	12,648	14,652	15,747	25
Colorado*	10,198	10,087	10,831	6
Idaho	5,236	5,677	5,815	11
Montana	3,245	3,145	3,102	- 4
New Mexico*	800	907	908	14
Oklahoma*	453	508	457	1
Totals	3,125,915	3,338,179	3,461,826	
Weighted average percentage of gain				11

*One of four states having both local and state community colleges.
**Includes State Community College in East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.
***For Vincennes University, a two-year community college supported primarily by the state, but partly by the county.

Tables 3 and 4 report only state tax funds going to the community colleges. As discussed elsewhere in this issue of GRAPEVINE, tax funds represent only one of several sources of financial support. The 2-year colleges differ greatly in the proportions of tax funds they receive. GRAPEVINE's differentiation between "state community colleges" and "state-aided community colleges" is largely based upon these proportions and has been discussed in previous issues. Readers who may wish to obtain a copy of one of these annual "community colleges issues," may telephone (309)438-7655 between 8:00 am and 12:00 noon (CST).

Table 4. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES, FISCAL YEAR 1987 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1984-85	Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
North Carolina	256,571	261,587	304,873	19
Washington	189,237	198,230	198,230	5
Virginia	127,885	132,839	148,403	16
Massachusetts	108,990	123,386	130,530	20
South Carolina	70,154	84,425	87,080	24
New York*	81,664	84,304	84,799	4
Georgia**	56,830	58,727	65,663	16
Oklahoma*	62,734	71,580	64,366	3
Minnesota	53,270	60,164	58,599	10
Tennessee	51,346	55,289	58,567	14
Alabama	52,742	66,088	58,550	11
Connecticut	37,103	40,183	45,492	23
Colorado*	41,781	44,721	44,733	7
Delaware	18,891	20,070	21,472	14
Rhode Island	18,685	19,858	21,046	13
Nevada	13,948	17,412	18,924	36
Utah	13,340	13,921	15,403	15
West Virginia	9,632	10,141	10,388	8
New Mexico*	5,390	5,723	5,454	1
North Dakota	3,138	4,748	4,748	51
Totals	1,273,331	1,373,396	1,447,320	
Weighted average percentage of gain				14

*One of four states having both local and state community colleges.
**Includes appropriations to DeKalb Community College which became a state institutution last year. Prior to that time it was included in the table of "state-aided" colleges.

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Table 64. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS TO STATE-AIDED PUBLIC COMMUNITY/JUNIOR COLLEGES FOR OPERATING EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1988 AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87	Year 1987-88	2-yr gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
California	1,172,165	1,199,057	1,259,347	7
Florida	356,133	392,662	421,526	18
Texas	443,411	406,257	413,584	-7
New York*	258,759	275,530	295,460	14
Michigan	176,748	186,722	198,080	12
Illinois**	191,632	203,240	193,008	1
Maryland	96,708	98,143	99,149	3
New Jersey	77,515	83,765	92,865	20
Pennsylvania	77,529	78,217	81,505	5
Iowa	57,767	60,003	75,343	30
Ohio	69,837	78,243	74,426	7
Oregon	57,235	59,571	60,486	6
Mississippi	57,656	50,196	57,014	-1
Arizona	57,410	59,905	56,793	-1
Missouri	47,782	51,845	56,417	18
Wyoming	32,979	32,979	34,272	4
Kansas	27,695	27,449	29,351	6
Nebraska	22,447	22,110	22,285	-1
Arkansas	22,941	20,335	21,131	-8
Indiana***	14,652	15,747	16,577	13
Colorado*	10,087	10,831	11,713	16
Idaho	5,677	5,815	6,155	8
Montana	3,145	3,063	3,051	-3
New Mexico*	907	908	887	-2
Oklahoma*	508	457	457	-10
Totals	3,339,325	3,423,050	3,580,882	
Weighted average percentage of gain				7

*One of four states having both local and state community colleges.
**Includes State Community College in East St. Louis which does not receive local tax support.
***For Vincenne University, a two-year community colleges supported primarily by the state but partly by the county.

Table 65. APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES OF STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988, AND TWO PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

States	Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87	Year 1987-88	2-yr Gain Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
North Carolina	261,588	304,873	323,594	24
Washington	202,656	214,106	219,326	8
Virginia	132,839	148,353	156,242	18
Massachusetts	123,386	130,524	134,658	9
New York*	84,304	84,799	93,070	10
South Carolina	84,425	86,085	87,814	4
Minnesota	60,164	61,486	65,923	10
Oklahoma*	71,580	64,366	64,366	-10
Tennessee	55,289	58,986	63,961	16
Georgia	58,727	65,663	63,454	8
Alabama	66,088	58,550	58,869	-11
Connecticut	40,183	46,839	51,898	29
Colorado*	43,535	44,733	48,507	11
Rhode Island	19,858	21,380	22,914	15
Delaware	20,070	21,472	22,285	11
Nevada	17,412	18,924	21,565	24
Utah	13,921	14,634	15,338	10
West Virginia	10,141	10,388	9,921	-2
New Mexico*	5,723	5,454	5,729	0
North Dakota	4,679	4,679	4,449	-5
Totals	1,376,568	1,466,294	1,533,883	
Weighted average percentage of gain				12

*One of four states having both local and state community colleges.

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES
MAR 11 1988